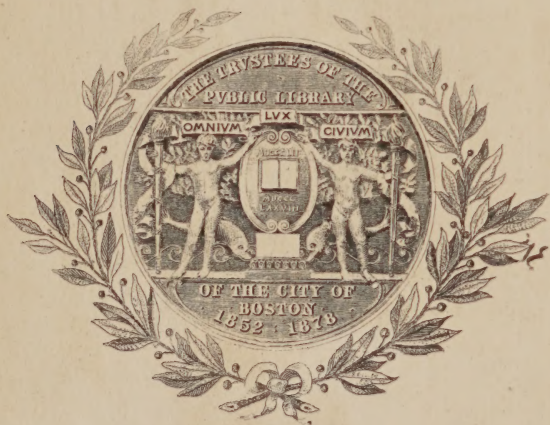
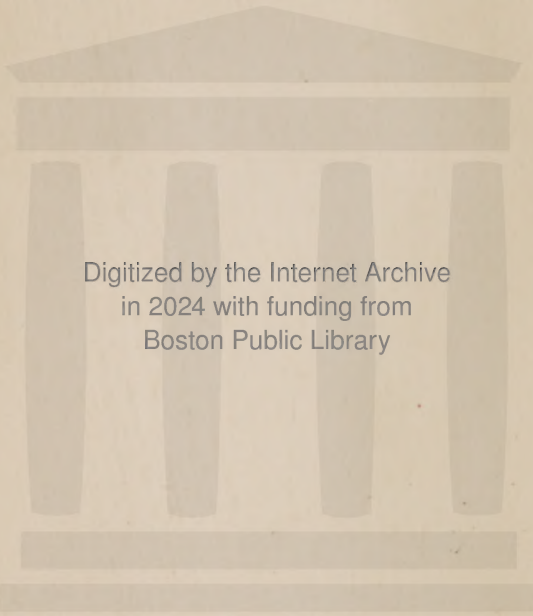


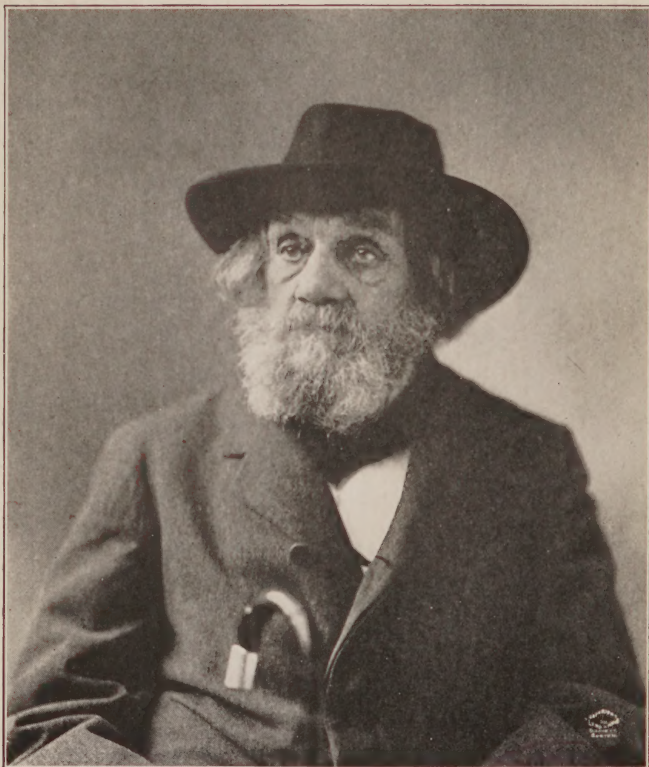
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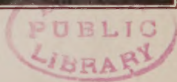


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EDWARD EVERETT HALE



EL HOMBRE SIN PATRIA

POR
EDWARD EVERETT HALE

CON PRÓLOGO, NOTAS CRÍTICAS Y
VOCABULARIO POR EL

DR. PAUL G. MILLER
COMISIONADO DE INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA DE PUERTO RICO.

"Loyalty is the Word To-day"

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PRÓLOGO

El autor

Edward Everett Hale, escritor norteamericano, nació en Boston, estado de Massachusetts, el 3 de abril de 1822, siendo hijo de Nathan Hale, propietario y director del *Boston Daily Advertiser*. Era sobrino de Edward Everett, gran orador y estadista, así como nieto de un hermano de Nathan Hale, prominente patriota de la Revolución Americana, ejecutado por espía por las fuerzas británicas. Pertenecía Hale a una antigua familia de Nueva Inglaterra que tenía afición marcada hacia la literatura. No sólo su padre, sino su hermano mayor y su hermana fueron escritores y literatos de mérito.

Recibió su instrucción primaria de su propio padre; terminó con éxito la secundaria en la Escuela Latina de Boston, ingresando en la universidad de Harvard a la edad de trece años y graduándose en dicha institución docente en 1839. Ejerció dos años como profesor en la Escuela Latina; desempeñó los cargos de secretario de su padre y sub-director del *Boston Daily Advertiser*; y por fin se dedicó al estudio de la teología, recibiendo de ministro de la Iglesia Unitaria en 1842. Sirvió como pastor en Worcester, Mass., de 1846 a 1856, y en la iglesia South Congregational de Boston de 1856 a 1899. En 1903 fué nombrado capellán del Senado de los Estados Unidos y falleció en Roxbury, Boston, Mass., en 10 de junio de 1909.

Era Hale de una personalidad enérgica, estaba dotado de una fuerza intelectual poco común, y predicaba doctrinas liberales y prácticas. Mostró un interés profundo en el movimiento anti-esclavista, en la educación popular y en el

mejoramiento de las condiciones de la clase obrera. Tomó parte activa en la vida de la comunidad y de la nación y ejerció una influencia elevada sobre el pueblo de los Estados Unidos durante medio siglo.

Aunque adquirió fama como autor, la literatura nunca llegó a dominar sus actividades. En su vejez dijo en una ocasión: "Mi vocación primera, segunda y última es la de predicar el evangelio. Mi diversión ha sido la literatura." Sin embargo, fué autor o compilador de más de sesenta libros sobre diversas materias, tales como novelas, viajes, sermones, biografías e historia. Al mismo tiempo colaboraba constantemente en numerosos periódicos y revistas. Fué sub-director del *Boston Daily Advertiser*; director del *Christian Examiner, Old and New*, fundado en 1869 y combinado con *Scribner's Magazine*, — hoy *The Century*, — en 1875; de *Lend a Hand*, combinado con *Charities Review*, en 1897; y de *Lend a Hand Record*.

Primero llamó la atención pública como escritor en 1859 cuando se publicó en la revista *Atlantic Monthly* una novela corta escrita por él y titulada *My Double and How He Undid Me*. Pronto publicó otros cuentos en la misma revista, entre ellos *El hombre sin patria*, los cuales le dieron sitio prominente entre los escritores de cuentos cortos. El cuento *Ten Times One is Ten*, con su lema "Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand" (*Mira hacia arriba y no hacia abajo, mira hacia adelante y no hacia atrás, mira hacia afuera y no hacia adentro y presta tu ayuda*), influyó en la formación de clubs entre jóvenes, denominados *Lend-a-Hand Clubs*. Asimismo su historia *In His Name* contribuyó a la formación de organismos religiosos, tales como *King's Daughters* y *King's Sons*.

Entre sus libros de más renombre figuran los siguientes: *Kansas and Nebraska* (1854); *The Ingham Papers* (1869); *Philip Nolan's Friends* (1876), su novela más popular, con-

tinuación de *The Man Without a Country*; *The Kingdom of God* (1880); *East and West* (1892); *Ralph Waldo Emerson* (1899); *We, the People* (1903); *A New England Boyhood* (1893); *Memories of a Hundred Years* (1902).

El hombre sin patria

El protagonista de esta historia, Philip Nolan, es un personaje puramente ficticio. El autor había leído las memorias del General Jaime Wilkinson, jefe de la "Legión del Oeste", y había hallado que dicho caudillo tenía un compañero llamado Nolan. Buscando un nombre de persona, bien conocido en el Oeste, resolvió llamar a su protagonista, Nolan, y lo hizo figurar como hermano del verdadero Nolan de las memorias de Wilkinson, en la creencia que éste se llamaba Stephen o Esteban. ¡Cuán grande fué su sorpresa al saber, por cartas recibidas después de publicarse esta historia, que había incurrido en un grave error, pues se le informó que Philip Nolan no se había embarcado, sino que había emigrado a Tejas! Entonces cayó en cuenta el autor de que su protagonista llevaba el nombre de una persona real, cuyas hazañas eran bien conocidas en el Oeste y quien efectivamente había ido a Tejas donde fué fusilado en Waco, en 1801, por un gobernador español, a pesar de tener la protección de un salvoconducto que le había concedido otro.

No cambió el autor el nombre de su personaje, sino que dió satisfacción a los amigos del verdadero Philip Nolan escribiendo y publicando la historia del joven aventurero bajo el título de *Philip Nolan's Friends*. Para conseguir datos para este libro, el autor hizo un estudio concienzudo de la tentativa de Miranda contra España. También recomendó que el pueblo del estado de Tejas colocara una estatua del genuino Philip Nolan, cuyo fin trágico dió origen a aquella ola de resentimiento que culminó en la independencia de Tejas, al lado de la de Sam Houston en el Capitolio de Washington, D. C.

La historia de *El hombre sin patria* fué escrita en 1863 y se publicó — sin firma — en diciembre del mismo año en la revista *Atlantic Monthly*. Los Estados Unidos de Norte América entonces estaban envueltos en la gran Guerra Civil entre los Estados de la Unión y los Estados Confederados. Aunque los ejércitos de la Unión habían tomado a Vicksburg y ganado la sangrienta batalla de Gettysburg, acontecimientos ambos que marcaron la decadencia del poderío de los Estados Confederados y auguraron el triunfo definitivo de las armas de la Unión, no faltaron espíritus mezquinos y pobres de fe patriótica que censuraran acerbamente la política del Presidente Lincoln y las actuaciones de sus jefes militares y consejeros. Se estaba formando un partido numeroso para oponerse a la candidatura de Lincoln para un nuevo término; y se trataba extensamente de la posibilidad de llegarse a establecer condiciones de paz que reconocieran la existencia separada de los Estados Confederados.

El hombre sin patria fué escrito para los americanos de aquella época con el fin de excitar, por medio de este ejemplo concreto de la vida de Philip Nolan, el amor patrio precisamente cuando el país necesitaba más de un estímulo de esta índole. También puede considerarse como opúsculo político para contrarrestar las tramas y maquinaciones de los enemigos políticos de Lincoln, y que sirvió grandemente para despertar de nuevo el patriotismo del pueblo y colocar el espíritu de devoción a la patria y sacrificio personal por encima de los intereses particulares y las diferencias de partido.

Por supuesto, es imposible calcular hasta qué grado una producción literaria pueda ejercer su influencia benévola en una crisis nacional como a la que nos referimos. No obstante, juzgando por el número e índole de cartas recibidas por el autor, al saberse su nombre, puede decirse que *El hombre sin patria* fué leído con ansiedad e interés vivo por todas las clases del pueblo y causó una impresión profunda

en su mente. Tal fué su popularidad, que en menos de un año después de su primera publicación en el *Atlantic Monthly* se imprimieron medio millón de ejemplares en los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra.

Hoy el mundo entero tiene participación directa o indirecta en la terrible guerra mundial que azota a los pueblos; que amenaza destruir la civilización humana; que ha de resolver si la fuerza bruta establece el derecho entre los hombres, o si el derecho y la justicia hacen la fuerza; si ha de imperar sobre las naciones la voluntad de un hombre o una oligarquía, o si se ha de asegurar el triunfo de la democracia y el derecho de los pueblos a gobernarse a sí mismos.

En las actuales circunstancias incumbe a la juventud de todos los pueblos amantes de la libertad, de la justicia, del derecho y de la soberanía popular darse cuenta de lo que significa la patria para el individuo, para la nación y para el mundo, y de dar pruebas patentes de su elevado amor patrio en la defensa de los derechos humanos.

Esta edición de *El hombre sin patria* ha sido preparada con vocabulario y notas críticas para hacer dicha historia más comprensible a los jóvenes de los países de habla castellana, para ayudar a inspirar y hacer más intenso su amor hacia su propia patria, y para inspirarles horror hacia toda palabra y acto de traición hacia ella.

Nota. — Hago público mi agradecimiento hacia la Srta. Aurora Rodríguez de Arias por su valiosa cooperación en la preparación del manuscrito.

P. G. M.

San Juan, Puerto Rico,
Noviembre de 1917.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

I SUPPOSE that very few casual readers of the *New York Herald* of August 13, 1863, observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement, —

"NOLAN. Died, on board U. S. Corvette 'Levant,' Lat. 2° 11' S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, PHILIP NOLAN. 5

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Mission House in Mackinaw, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring to the very stubble all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths 10 and marriages in the *Herald*. My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of 15 the "Levant" who reported it had chosen to make it thus: "Died, May 11, THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY." For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty 20 years, as, indeed, by all the men who sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise,

who never knew that his name was "Nolan," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been
5 till now, ever since Madison's administration went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the *esprit de corps* of the profession,
10 and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown, — and, I think, to the country at large also. I have reason to think, from some investigations I made in the Naval Archives when I was attached to the Bureau
15 of Construction, that every official report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings at Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, he
20 reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields, — who was in the Navy Department when he came home, — he found that the Department ignored the whole business. Whether they really knew nothing about it or whether it was a *Non mi ricordo*, determined
25 on as a piece of policy, I do not know. But this I do know, that since 1817, and possibly before, no naval officer has mentioned Nolan in his report of a cruise.

But, as I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth
30 while to tell a little of his story by way of showing young Americans of to-day what it is to be A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

PHILIP NOLAN was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the Western divi-
35 sion of our army was then called. When Aaron Burr

made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805 at Fort Massac, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the Devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow; at some dinner-party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked 5 with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flat-boat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year, barrack life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed himself of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, high- 10 worded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and rewrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he lost the fun which they found in shooting or rowing while he was working 15 away on these grand letters to his grand friend. They could not understand why Nolan kept by himself while they were playing high-low jack. Poker was not yet invented. But before long the young fellow had his revenge. For this time His Excellency, 20 Honorable Aaron Burr, appeared again under a very different aspect. There were rumors that he had an army behind him and everybody supposed that he had an empire before him. At that time the youngsters all envied him. Burr had not been talking twenty 25 minutes with the commander before he asked him to send for Lieutenant Nolan. Then, after a little talk, he asked Nolan if he could show him something of the great river and the plans for the new post. He asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff to show him a cane- 30 brake or a cotton-wood tree, as he said, — really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to
5 break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi Valley, which was farther from us than Puget's Sound is to-day, introduced the like novelty
10 on their provincial stage; and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for *spectacles*, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against
15 whom, Heaven knows, there was evidence enough, — that he was sick of the service; had been willing to be false to it; and would have obeyed any order to march any-whither with any one who would follow him had the order been signed, "By command of His Exc. A.
20 Burr." The courts dragged on. The big flies escaped, — rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the close whether he wished to
25 say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out in a fit of frenzy, —
"Damn the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

I suppose he did not know how the words shocked
30 old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up
35 in the West of those days in the midst of "Spanish

plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. He had been educated on a plantation where the finest company was a Spanish officer or a French merchant from Orleans. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, 5 and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to him "United States" was scarcely a reality. Yet he 10 had been fed by "United States" for all the years since he had been in the army. He had sworn on his faith as a Christian to be true to "United States." It was "United States" which gave him the uniform he wore, and the sword by his side. Nay, my poor 15 Nolan, it was only because "United States" had picked you out first as one of her own confidential men of honor that "A. Burr" cared for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him. I do not excuse Nolan. I only explain to the 20 reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear her name again.

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, September 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For 25 that half century and more he was a man without a country.

Old Morgan, as I said, was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan 30 would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say, —

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the Court! The Court decides, subject to the approval of the President, 35

that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solemn, and the whole room was
5 hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added, —

"Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

10 The marshal gave his orders and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Mr. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell
15 at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The Court is adjourned without day."

20 I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington city, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the President approved them, — certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have
25 seen his signature. Before the "Nautilus" got round from New Orleans to the Northern Atlantic coast with the prisoner on board, the sentence had been approved, and he was a man without a country.

The plan then adopted was substantially the same
30 which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The Secretary of the Navy — it must have been the first Crowninshield, though he is a man I do not remember — was
35 requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel

bound on a long cruise, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, 5 as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted, — perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men, — we are all old enough now, — regulated the etiquette and the 10 precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the "Intrepid," some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not 15 copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way: —

"WASHINGTON (with a date, which
must have been late in 1807).

"Sir, — You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army. 20

"This person on his trial by court-martial expressed, with an oath, the wish that he might 'never hear of the United States again.'

"The Court sentenced him to have his wish fulfilled.

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted 25 by the President to this Department.

"You will take the prisoner on board your ship, and keep him there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, 30 if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his Government.

"The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be

exposed to no indignity of any kind, nor is he ever unnecessarily to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

“But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will especially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

“It is the intention of the Government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

“Respectfully yours,

“W. SOUTHARD, for the

“Secretary of the Navy.”

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it were he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his, and I suppose the commander of the “Levant” has it to-day as his authority for keeping this man in this mild custody.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met “the man without a country” was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of peace or of war, — cut off more than half the talk men liked to have at sea. But it was always thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one system. He was not permitted to talk with the men, unless an officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose. But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to

dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own stateroom, — he always had a stateroom, — which 5 was where a sentinel or somebody on the watch could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank, he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines or sailors had any special jollification, they were permitted to invite "Plain-Buttons," as they called him. Then 10 Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. I believe the theory was that the sight of his punishment did them good. They called him "Plain-Buttons," because, while he always chose to wear a regulation 15 army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned.

I remember, soon after I joined the navy, I was on shore with some of the older officers from our ship 20 and from the "Brandywine," which we had met at Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along (you went on donkeys then) some of the gentlemen (we boys called them "Dons," but the phrase was 25 long since changed) fell to talking about Nolan, and some one told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time at the best 30 hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Para- 35

guay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. This
5 was a little cruel sometimes, when the back of what was cut out might be as innocent as Hesiod. Right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper
10 there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the President's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough and more than enough to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who
15 was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the
20 civil thing with the English Admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian Ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which, in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the
25 Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though
30 Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said "the Bermudas ought to be ours, and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on
35 deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do

such things so often now; but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all 5 magic and Border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan read steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then began, without a thought of what was coming, —

“Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,” — 10

It seems impossible to us that anybody ever heard this for the first time; but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still unconsciously or mechanically, — 15

] “This is my own, my native land!”

Then they all saw that something was to pay; but he expected to get through, I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on, —

“Whose heart hath ne’er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand? —
If such there breathe, go, mark him well,” — 20

By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two 25 pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on, —

“For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,” — 30

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished

into his stateroom, "And by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

5 That story shows about the time when Nolan's *braggadocio* must have broken down. At first, they said, he took a very high tone, considered his imprisonment a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his
10 stateroom he never was the same man again. He never read aloud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare, or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He
15 was always shy afterwards, when I knew him, — very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally, — I remember late in his life hearing him fairly eloquent on something which had been suggested to him by one
20 of Fléchier's sermons, — but generally he had the nervous, tired look of a heart-wounded man.

When Captain Shaw was coming home, — if, as I say, it was Shaw, — rather to the surprise of everybody they made one of the Windward Islands, and lay off
25 and on for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt junk, and meant to have turtle soup before they came home. But after several days the "Warren" came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these home-
30 ward bound men letters and papers, and told them she was outward bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known
35 enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that

moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps, — that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half 5 our best vessels, but which kept him all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.

It may have been on that second cruise, — it was once when he was up the Mediterranean, — that Mrs. 10 Graff, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days, danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a 15 great ball on board the ship. How they ever did it on board the "Warren" I am sure I do not know. Perhaps it was not the "Warren," or perhaps ladies did not take up so much room as they do now. They wanted to use Nolan's stateroom for something, and 20 they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been 25 known, I dare say; for I never heard of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies, they had the family of the American consul, one or two travelers who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself. 30

Well, different officers relieved each other in standing and talking with Nolan in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after a while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear 35

any *contretemps*. Only when some English lady — Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps — called for a set of “American dances,” an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contradances. The black band,
5 nothing loath, conferred as to what “American dances” were, and started off with “Virginia Reel,” which they followed with “Money-Musk,” which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by “The Old Thirteen.” But just as Dick, the leader, tapped for
10 his fiddles to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, “‘The Old Thirteen,’ gentlemen and ladies!” as he had said “‘Virginny Reel,’ if you please!” and “‘Money-Musk,’ if you please!” the captain’s boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered
15 to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to, — the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell. As the
20 dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said, — so much so, that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say, —
“I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?”

25 He did it so quickly, that Fellows, who was with him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said, —
“I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same,” just nodded to Fellows, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her, and led
30 him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought he had got his chance. He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a Godsend. You could not talk in contradances, as you do in cotillions, or even in
35 the pauses of waltzing; but there were chances for

tongues and sounds, as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking time at the bottom of the set, he said boldly, — a little pale, she said, as 5 she told me the story years after, —

“And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?”

And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him!

“Home!! Mr. Nolan!!! I thought you were the 10 man who never wanted to hear of home again!” — and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was. — He did not dance again. I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am 15 not trying to.

These are the traditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years. The lies that have been told about him are legion. The fellows used to say he was 20 the “Iron Mask”; and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of “Junius,” who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. 25

A happier story than either of these I have told is of the war. That came along soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways, — and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on I cannot tell. However, in one, 30 at least, of the great frigate duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round shot from the enemy entered one of our ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's 35

crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But, as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and as they and the surgeon's people were carrying off the
5 bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been the officer, told them off with authority, — who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him, — perfectly cheery, and with that way
10 which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading the gun with his own hands, aimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck, — sitting on
15 the carriage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time, — showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot, — making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders, — and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other
20 gun on the ship. The captain walked forward by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat and said, —

“I am showing them how we do this in the artillery, sir.”

25 And this is the part of the story where all the legends agree; the commodore said, —

“I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir.”

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the
30 Englishman's sword, in the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarter-deck, he said, —

“Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Nolan to come here.”

And when Nolan came, he said, —

35 “Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful to you to-day;

you are one of us to-day; you will be named in the despatches."

And then the old man took off his own sword of ceremony, and gave it to Nolan, and made him put it on. The man told me this who saw it. Nolan cried 5 like a baby, and well he might. He had not worn a sword since that infernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterwards on occasions of ceremony, he wore that quaint old French sword of the commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the despatches. It 10 was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He wrote a special letter to the Secretary of War. But nothing ever came of it. As I said, that was about the time when they began to ignore the whole transaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment 15 began to carry itself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from home.

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiwa Islands. Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex 20 Porter, — that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelins, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good will in 25 fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. We should have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one 30 station in the Pacific Ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was preoccupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that away.

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was 35

thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterwards. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard
5 of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known, in a formal way, more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he.
10 "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was." He said it did not do for any one to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; and that he used to read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my
15 notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in these my scrapbooks." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight of different subjects. There was one of History, one of Natural Science, one which he
20 called "Odds and Ends." But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He
25 drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrapbooks.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his
30 profession, and that they took five hours and two hours respectively of each day. "Then," said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My Natural History is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to
35 bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had

to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are *Lepidoptera* or *Steptopotera*; but as 5 for telling how you can get rid of them, or how they get away from you when you strike them, — why Linnæus knew as little of that as John Foy the idiot did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular daily "occupation." The rest of the time he talked or 10 walked. Till he grew very old, he went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise; and I never heard that he was ill. If any other man was ill, he was the kindest nurse in the world; and he knew more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick 15 or died, or if the captain wanted him to, on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have said that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the English war, on my first voyage 20 after I was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our Slave-Trade treaty, while the Reigning House, which was still the House of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the Middle Passage, and something 25 was sometimes done that way. We were in the South Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of lay chaplain, — a chaplain with a blue coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to me. I knew it 30 was green to ask questions, and I suppose I thought there was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say any- 35

thing about the planet Mars or the Book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about
5 "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and, after a few minutes, he sent back his boat to ask that some one might be sent him who could speak Portu-
10 guese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did; and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan
15 stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you
20 seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their handcuffs and
25 anklecuffs knocked off, and, for convenience' sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding Vaughan and addressing
30 him in every dialect, and *patois* of a dialect, from the Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledeljereed.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hogshead, on which he had mounted in desperation, and said:—

35 "For God's love, is there anybody who can make

these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not quiet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understood that as well as they understood the English." 5

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po. 10

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan "put that into Spanish," — that is, he explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could understand, and they in turn to such of the negroes as could understand them. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping and dancing, kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hogshead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan, as the *deus ex machina* of the occasion. 20

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said, "*Ah, non Palmas,*" and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead, as he hushed the men down, and said: — 30

"He says, 'Not Palmas.' He says, 'Take us home, 35

take us to our own country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninnies and our own women.'

He says he has an old father and mother who will die if they do not see him. And this one says he left his
5 people all sick, and paddled down to Fernando to beg the white doctor to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says," choked out Nolan,
10 "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal barracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who
15 did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling, as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost
20 equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:—

"Tell them yes, yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall
25 go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said so. And then they all fell to kissing him again, and wanted to rub his nose with theirs.

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan
30 to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever
35 tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put

a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in His mercy to take you that instant home to His own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; 5 write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush back to it when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, 10 "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship, "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another 15 flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers, and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to 20 your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother, if those devils there had got hold of her to-day!"

I was frightened to death by his calm, hard passion; but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, 25 and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had said so to me when I was of your age!"

I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I 30 never abused, for I never told this story till now, which afterward made us great friends. He was very kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night, to walk the deck with me, when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics, and 35

I owe to him my taste for mathematics. He lent me books, and helped me about my reading. He never alluded so directly to his story again; but from one and another officer I have learned, in thirty years, 5 what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heaven and 10 earth to have him discharged. But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man. They will say so at the Department now! Perhaps they do not know. It will not be the first thing in the service of 15 which the Department appears to know nothing!

There is a story that Nolan met Burr once on one of our vessels, when a party of Americans came on board in the Mediterranean. But this I believe to be a lie; or, rather, it is a myth, *ben trovato*, involving a 20 tremendous blowing-up with which he sunk Burr, — asking him how he liked to be “without a country.” But it is clear from Burr’s life, that nothing of the sort could have happened; and I mention this only as an illustration of the stories which get a-going where there 25 is the least mystery at bottom.

Philip Nolan, poor fellow, repented of his folly, and then, like a man, submitted to the fate he had asked for. He never intentionally added to the difficulty or delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. 30 Accidents would happen; but never from his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me that, when Texas was annexed, there was a careful discussion among the officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan’s handsome set of maps and cut Texas out of it, — from

the map of the world and the map of Mexico. The United States had been cut out when the atlas was bought for him. But it was voted, rightly enough, that to do this would be virtually to reveal to him what had happened, or, as Harry Cole said, to make him think Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great botch happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the "George Washington" corvette, on the South American station. We were lying in the La Plata, and some of the officers, who had been on shore and had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadventures in riding the half-wild horses of Buenos Ayres. Nolan was at table, and was in an unusually bright and talkative mood. Some story of a tumble reminded him of an adventure of his own when he was catching wild horses in Texas with his adventurous cousin, at a time when he must have been quite a boy. He told the story with a good deal of spirit, — so much so, that the silence which often follows a good story hung over the table for an instant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked perfectly unconsciously: —

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicans got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is really one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent. But I have not seen or heard a word of Texas for near twenty years."

There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully cut out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California, — this virgin province, in

which his brother had traveled so far, and, I believe, had died, had ceased to be to him. Waters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other and tried not to laugh. Edward Morris had his
5 attention attracted by the third link in the chain of the captain's chandelier. Watrous was seized with a convulsion of sneezing. Nolan himself saw that something was to pay, he did not know what. And I, as master of the feast, had to say, —

10 “Texas is out of the map, Mr. Nolan. Have you seen Captain Back’s curious account of Sir Thomas Roe’s Welcome?”

After that cruise I never saw Nolan again. I wrote to him at least twice a year, for in that voyage we
15 became even confidentially intimate; but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years he *aged* very fast, as well he might indeed, but that he was still the same gentle, uncomplaining, silent sufferer that he ever was, bearing as best he
20 could his self-appointed punishment, — rather less social, perhaps, with new men whom he did not know, but more anxious, apparently, than ever to serve and befriend and teach the boys, some of whom fairly seemed to worship him. And now it seems the dear
25 old fellow is dead. He has found a home at last, and a country.

Since writing this, and while considering whether or no I would print it, as a warning to the young Nolans and Vallandighams and Tatnalls of to-day of what it
30 is to throw away a country, I have received from Danforth, who is on board the “Levant,” a letter which gives an account of Nolan’s last hours. It removes all my doubts about telling this story.

The reader will understand Danforth’s letter, or the
35 beginning of it, if he will remember that after ten

years of Nolan's exile every one who had him in charge was in a very delicate position. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he were called to account by the Department for 5 violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if Nolan should be liberated some day, and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnapping against every man who had had him in charge? I urged and pressed this upon Southard, and 10 I have reason to think that other officers did the same thing. But the Secretary always said, as they so often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give, and that we must act on our own judgment. That means, "If you succeed, you will be 15 sustained; if you fail, you will be disavowed." Well, as Danforth says, all that is over now, though I do not know but I expose myself to a criminal prosecution on the evidence of the very revelation I am making.

Here is the letter: —

20

LEVANT, 2° 2' S. @ 131° W.

"DEAR FRED: — I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with dear old Nolan. I have been with him on this voyage more than I ever was, and I can understand wholly now the way in which you used to speak of the dear old fellow. I could see 25 that he was not strong, but I had no idea the end was so near. The doctor has been watching him very carefully, and yesterday morning came to me and told me that Nolan was not so well, and had not left his stateroom, — a thing I never remember before. 30 He had let the doctor come and see him as he lay there, — the first time the doctor had been in the stateroom, — and he said he should like to see me."

Oh, dear! do you remember the mysteries we boys used to invent about his room in the old 'Intrepid' days? Well, I went in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasantly as he gave me his hand, but looking very frail. I could not help a glance round, which showed me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes were triced up above and around a picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightnings blazing from his beak and his foot just clasping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance, and said, with a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have a country!' And then he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States, as he had drawn it from memory, and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quaint, queer old names were on it, in large letters: 'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Territory,' and 'Louisiana Territory,' as I suppose our fathers learned such things: but the old fellow had patched in Texas, too; he had carried his western boundary all the way to the Pacific, but on that shore he had defined nothing.

"'Oh, Captain,' he said, 'I know I am dying. I cannot get home. Surely you will tell me something now? — Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say what I am sure you know, that there is not in this ship, that there is not in America, — God bless her! — a more loyal man than I. There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do, or prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as I do. There are thirty-four stars in it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away: I thank God for that. I know by that that there has never been any successful Burr.

Oh Danforth, Danforth,' he sighed out, 'how like a wretched night's dream a boy's idea of personal fame or of separate sovereignty seems, when one looks back on it after such a life as mine! But tell me, — tell me something, — tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!'

"Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no danger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I, that I should have been acting the tyrant all this time over 10 this dear, sainted old man, who had years ago expiated, in his whole manhood's life, the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. Nolan,' said I, 'I will tell you everything you ask about. Only, where shall I begin?'

"Oh, the blessed smile that crept over his white 15 face! and he pressed my hand and said, 'God bless you! Tell me their names,' he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag. 'The last I know is Ohio. My father lived in Kentucky. But I have guessed Michigan and Indiana and Mississippi, — that was 20 where Fort Adams is, — they make twenty. But where are your other fourteen? You have not cut up any of the old ones, I hope?'

"Well, that was not a bad text, and I told him the names in as good order as I could, and he bade me take 25 down his beautiful map and draw them in as I best could with my pencil. He was wild with delight about Texas, told me how his cousin died there; he had marked a gold cross near where he supposed his grave was; and he had guessed at Texas. Then he 30 was delighted as he saw California and Oregon; — that, he said, he had suspected partly, because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were there so much. 'And the men,' said he, laughing, 'brought off a good deal besides furs.' Then 35

he went back — heavens, how far! — to ask about the ‘Chesapeake,’ and what was done to Barron for surrendering her to the ‘Leopard,’ and whether Burr ever tried again, — and he ground his teeth with the
5 only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, ‘God forgive me, for I am sure I forgive him.’ Then he asked about the old war, — told me the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the ‘Java,’ — asked about dear old David
10 Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of fifty years.

“How I wished it had been somebody who knew something! But I did as well as I could. I told
15 him of the English war. I told him about Fulton and the steamboat beginning. I told him about old Scott, and Jackson; told him all I could think of about the Mississippi, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his own old Kentucky. And do you think, he
20 asked who was in command of the ‘Legion of the West.’ I told him it was a very gallant officer named Grant, and that, by our last news, he was about to establish his headquarters at Vicksburg. Then, ‘Where was Vicksburg?’ I worked that out on the map; it
25 was about a hundred miles, more or less, above his old Fort Adams; and I thought Fort Adams must be a ruin now. ‘It must be at old Vick’s plantation, at Walnut Hills,’ said he: ‘well, that is a change!’

“I tell you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense
30 the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not now know what I told him, — of emigration, and the means of it, — of steamboats, and railroads, and telegraphs, — of inventions, and books, and literature, — of the colleges, and West
35 Point, and the Naval School, — but with the queerest

interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumulated questions of fifty-six years!

"I remember he asked, all of a sudden, who was President now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe was General Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when he was quite a boy himself, at some Indian treaty. I said no, that Old Abe was a Kentuckian like himself, but I could not tell him of what family; he had worked up from the ranks. 'Good for him!' cried Nolan; 'I am glad of that. As I have brooded and wondered, I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families.' Then I got talking about my visit to Washington. I told him of meeting the Oregon Congressman, Harding; I told him about the Smithsonian, and the Exploring Expedition; I told him about the Capitol, and the statues for the pediment, and Crawford's Liberty, and Greenough's Washington. Ingham, I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its prosperity; but I could not make up my mouth to tell him a word about this infernal rebellion!

"And he drank it in and enjoyed it as I cannot tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer' which lay there, and said, with a smile, that it would open at the right place, — and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; and I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me, 'For ourselves and our country, O gracious God, we thank Thee, that, notwithstanding our manifold transgressions of Thy holy laws, Thou hast con-

tinued to us Thy marvelous kindness,' — and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of the same book, and I read the words more familiar to me: 'Most heartily we beseech Thee with
 5 Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority,' — and the rest of the Episcopal collect. 'Danforth,' said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said
 10 he would go to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me; and he said, 'Look in my Bible, Captain, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy,
 15 and I wanted him to be alone.

"But in an hour, when the doctor went in gently, he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of the Cincinnati.
 20 "We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper at the place where he had marked the text: —

"'They desire a country, even a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for He hath prepared for them a city.'

25 "On this slip of paper he had written:

"'Bury me in the sea; it has been my home, and I love it. But will not some one set up a stone for my memory at Fort Adams or at Orleans, that my disgrace may not be more than I ought to bear? Say on it: —

30

"IN MEMORY OF
 "PHILIP NOLAN,

"LIEUTENANT IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"He loved his country as no other man has loved her; but no man deserved less at her hands."

NOTAS CRÍTICAS

Page 1. — 1. I suppose, etc. Se supone que Federico Ingham, el narrador de esta historia, es un oficial licenciado de la armada de los Estados Unidos.

2. New York Herald. Es este uno de los diarios más importantes y de mayor circulación que se publican en los Estados Unidos de Norte América. Fué fundado por James Gordon Bennett, uno de los periodistas más célebres del mundo, en 1835.

3. Deaths. Defunciones.

4. U. S. Corvette 'Levant.' Efectivamente existió un buque de guerra de este nombre, que partió de Honolulu en 1860 y del cual no se supo nunca nada. Búsquese la situación geográfica de la corbeta cuando falleció Nolan.

6. I happened to observe it, lo noté por casualidad.

7. Mission House in Mackinaw. Mackinaw es un punto situado sobre el estrecho de este mismo nombre y que une a los dos grandes lagos Michigan y Huron. La primera exploración de esta región se efectuó por los Jesuitas quienes establecieron misiones para convertir a los indios al cristianismo.

9. I was devouring to the very stubble all the current literature, estaba consumiendo hasta los rastros toda la literatura del día. Expresión figurada en la cual compara el narrador su avidez de encontrar algo que leer con el hambre del ganado que se come los rastros de los campos.

21. all the men who sailed under them, todos los hombres que navegaron bajo su mando.

23. there is many a man, hay muchos hombres.

2. — 3. There can be no possible harm, ya no hay peligro alguno.

5. Madison's administration. Jaime Madison (1751-1836) fué el cuarto presidente de los Estados Unidos y sirvió dos términos de 1809 hasta 1817.

8. in successive charge, sucesivamente en su custodia.

9. esprit de corps. Frase francesa que significa el ánimo común de compañerismo que rige los miembros de un organismo o profesión. Abarca la simpatía, el entusiasmo, la devoción y el honor del organismo en conjunto.

14. **Naval Archives.** *Archivos de la Armada.*

16. **Ross.** El general Robert Ross, jefe de las fuerzas británicas, capturó a Washington en 1814 y destruyó en parte el capitolio nacional.

20. **Crowninshields.** Jacobo Crowninshields fué nombrado Secretario de la Armada por el presidente Jefferson, pero nunca llegó a tomar posesión debido a la enfermedad que le llevó a la muerte. Benjamín N. Crowninshields, su hermano, desempeñó el cargo de Secretario de la Armada bajo la presidencia de Madison.

24. **Non mi ricordo.** Frase italiana, *no me acuerdo.* Tal como se emplea en el texto significa olvido voluntario.

29. *it seems to me worth while, me parece que vale la pena.*

34. **Legion.** En el ejército romano la legión constaba de cinco mil hombres. Hoy se aplica indistintamente a un gran número o multitud.

35. **Aaron Burr.** Fué oficial del ejército de la Revolución y vice-presidente desde 1801 hasta 1805, durante el primer término del presidente Jefferson. Dió muerte a Alexander Hamilton en un duelo en 1804. Después de retirarse de su cargo visitó los valles de los ríos Ohio y Mississippi en 1805 para cerciorarse de las condiciones de la Louisiana, inmenso territorio adquirido por compra a Napoleón. En 1806 organizó una expedición militar, como era de presumirse, para arrebatar a Texas a los españoles y establecer un imperio independiente. Fué preso por el general Wilkinson, que mandaba las tropas de los Estados Unidos y denunciado como traidor a las autoridades federales. Fué procesado en Richmond, Virginia, y declarado no culpable. Después de viajar por Europa regresó a Nueva York donde se dedicó al ejercicio de la abogacía hasta su muerte en 1836.

3. — 3. *as the Devil would have it, como lo quiso el diablo, i. e., por mala suerte.*

6. **flatboat.** Embarcación de poco calado y de fondo llano que se dedicaba a la navegación de los ríos obstruidos por bajos de arena.

32. *by the time the sail was over, cuando se hubo terminado el paseo en bote.*

4. — 1. *What Burr meant to do, lo que Burr tuvo la intención de hacer.*

2. *It is none of our business just now, no nos interesa en estos momentos.*

4. **House of Virginia.** Con excepción de Adams y Franklin, los principales hombres públicos de aquella época y los prime-

ros presidentes de los Estados Unidos fueron naturales del estado de Virginia. Por eso el autor se refiere a ellos como la familia o casa de Virginia.

5. *to break on the wheel*, enrodar al acusado en el instrumento de tortura para hacerle confesar su delito. Por supuesto, este procedimiento bárbaro no se empleó con Burr y sus compañeros; el sentido es más bien figurado.

5. *Clarences of the then House of York*. Eduardo IV, primer rey de Inglaterra de la Casa de York, dió muerte a su hermano el Duque de Clarence, en 1478, con el fin de consolidar más su propio reinado.

7. *lesser fry, pececillos*; aquí se refiere a funcionarios de poca monta.

9. *Puget's Sound*. Búsquese en el mapa de los Estados Unidos.

11. *got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials*, celebraron a manera de espectáculos, una serie de consejos de guerra. El autor se refiere a estos juicios en lenguaje burlesco, como si no hubiera existido la intención de proceder contra Burr y sus cómplices con todo rigor.

20. *The big flies escaped*, los delincuentes de alta categoría se salvaron.

21. *for all I know, que yo sepa*.

27. *I wish I may never hear of the United States again*, deseo que nunca vuelva a oír hablar de los Estados Unidos.

30. *Colonel Morgan*. Persona ficticia, como lo son los demás que toman parte principal en esta historia, con excepción de Aaron Burr.

30. *who was holding the court*, quien presidía el tribunal.

35. "*Spanish Plot*," "*Orleans Plot*." Intrigas para arrebatarse parte del inmenso territorio que poseía España antes de 1800, pues entonces no sólo le pertenecía Texas sino la Louisiana, que fué cedida a Francia en dicho año.

5. — 18. "*A. Burr*" *cared for you a straw more, etc.*, Ud. le importaba un pito más a A. Burr que, etc.

29. *Benedict Arnold*. General de la Revolución Americana contra la Gran Bretaña quien hizo traición a su patria.

35. *subject to the approval, etc.*, sujeto a la aprobación de; con la aprobación de.

6. — 4. *the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute*, un silencio sepulcral reinó en todo el salón por un momento.

7. *Mr. Marshal, Señor Alguacil*.

12. see that no one mentions the United States, *evite que nadie aluda a los Estados Unidos.*

25. Before the "Nautilus" got round from New Orleans, *antes que el "Nautilus" cubriese la distancia de Nueva Orleans a, etc.*

7. — 3. We had few long cruises, *hacíamos pocas navegaciones largas.*

4. the navy was very much out of favor, *la armada era bien poco popular.*

8. Tingey or Shaw. Oficiales de la armada de los Estados Unidos.

16. It ran, however, much in this way: — *No obstante, decía más o menos así: —*

8. — 22. mess. Grupo de oficiales que comen en la misma mesa a bordo de los buques.

29. we finally sank into one system, *al fin nos resignamos a seguir un solo plan.*

9. — 10. "Plain-Buttons." Apodo que los marinos habían puesto a Nolan, debido a que no le era permitido vestir uniforme con botones de reglamento que pudieran traerle recuerdos de su patria.

22. to make a party, *formar una partida o grupo.*

25. we boys called them "Dons." Los guardias marinas tenían la costumbre de aplicar este título a los oficiales.

29. though the vessel lay in port, *aunque el barco estaba anclado en el puerto.*

30. his time at the best hung heavy, *a lo mejor pasaba el tiempo aburrido.*

10. — 2. only somebody must go over them first, *pero era menester que alguien los revisase primero.*

6. as innocent as Hesiod. Siendo Hesiodo poeta de la Grecia antigua sus escritos no podían traer nada prohibido a la mente de Nolan. Por eso dice el autor que lo que se hallaba al respaldo de los recortes era tan inocente como Hesiodo.

7. Napoleon's battles. Entonces Napoleón se encontraba en su apogeo como guerrero.

8. Canning. Gran estadista inglés, quien, siendo primer ministro, organizó la oposición de los países europeos contra Napoleón.

19. They had touched at the Cape, *habían hecho escala en el Cabo.*

19. had done the civil thing, *habían cumplido con las formalidades de rigor.*

25. as the Devil would order, *como lo mandó el diablo; como lo quiso la mala suerte.*

25. "Lay of the Last Minstrel," *La balada del último bardo* es uno de los mejores poemas de Walter Scott; fué publicado por primera vez en 1805. El trozo completo que tantos sinsabores causó a Nolan, y el que los alumnos deben aprender de memoria, es como sigue:

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd

From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well!
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,—
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd, and unsung.

30. "Tempest." Uno de los dramas más célebres de Shakespeare en el cual se hace referencia a las islas Bermudas que están situadas cerca de la costa de los Estados Unidos.

11. — 2. we got rid of a great deal of time so, *así matábamos una gran parte del tiempo.*

6. Border chivalry. La caballería o hidalguía de frontera se refiere a los caballeros y nobles que vivían a ambos lados de la frontera entre Inglaterra y Escocia y que se hacían la guerra durante la Edad Media.

6. ten thousand years ago. Una exageración intencional del autor para dar mayor realce a los acontecimientos de aquella época.

17. Then they all saw that something was to pay, *entonces todos notaron que pasaba algo fuera de lo ordinario.*

18. turned a little pale, but plunged on, — *perdió el color un poco, pero se lanzó de nuevo.*

12. — 2. I had to make up some beggarly story, *tuve que inventar una historia cualquiera.*

7. he took a very high tone, *asumió un aire muy altivo.*

13. He never entered in with the other young men, *nunca se asoció con los otros jóvenes.*

17. He lighted up occasionally, *se animaba de vez en cuando.*

18. *late in his life, en su vejez.*

20. Fléchier's sermons. Esprit Fléchier (1632-1710), obispo de Nîmes, Francia, fué poeta y célebre predicador; ganó mucha fama por sus discursos fúnebres.

24. Windward Islands. *Islas de Barlovento.* ¿Dónde están estas islas?

24. *and lay off and on for nearly a week, donde se sostuvieron entrando y saliendo cerca de una semana.*

26. *were sick of salt junk, estaban cansados de comer carne de tasajo.*

28. rendezvous. Palabra francesa para indicar el lugar de una cita concertada de antemano.

13. — 12. *They had been lying a long time, mucho tiempo hacía que habían anclado.*

19. *ladies did not take up so much room as they do now, las damas no ocupaban tanto espacio como ahora.* El autor se refiere al uso de los miriñaques que estaban muy de moda en la época cuando se escribió esta historia. Se desprende que el "Warren" era un barco pequeño.

24. *wrong people, "who would give him intelligence."* *wrong people* se refiere a personas que no sabían que estaba prohibido hablarle a Nolan de su patria. La palabra *intelligence* aquí significa *noticias* o *información*.

27. *For ladies they had the family of the American consul, las damas estaban representadas por la familia del cónsul americano.*

30. Lady Hamilton. Una célebre belleza, esposa del embajador británico en la corte de Nápoles.

14. — 4. *The black band.* Los músicos eran hombres de color.

5. "American dances." Los bailes americanos eran todos contradanzas, que tuvieron su origen en el sur de los Estados Unidos durante el período colonial. Las damas y los caballeros formaban dos filas, colocada la una frente a la otra. "Virginia Reel," "Money Musk" y "Old Thirteen" son variedades de estas contradanzas.

17. *They all fell to, todos comenzaron.*

20. *All got at ease, la confianza se restableció entre todos.*

22. *I am not Miss R. any longer, ya no soy Miss R.*

15. — 3. *The French, el buen éxito de las armas francesas en varios países europeos.*

3. *when they had worked down, cuando habían llegado al otro extremo.*

7. *what do you hear from home? ¿Qué noticias tiene Ud. de su país?*

9. how she must have looked through him! ; *De qué manera clavaría los ojos en él!*

20. The fellows used to say, *los jóvenes solían decir.*

21. "Iron Mask." La Máscara de Hierro es el "Hombre de la Máscara de Hierro" que fué preso por motivos políticos bajo Luis XIV y quien murió en la Bastilla en 1703. Nunca se llegó a saber su verdadero nombre.

22. Junius. Junius es el pseudónimo del autor de *Las Cartas de Junius*, una serie de artículos sobre temas políticos que fueron publicados en la revista inglesa, el *Public Advertiser*, de 1769 a 1772. No existe prueba alguna que haya publicado un libelo contra Tomás Jefferson. Atacó acerbamente al rey y al ministerio inglés en la época mencionada. La identidad de Junius no fué establecida nunca.

25. in the historical line, *en asuntos históricos.*

34. entered one of our ports square, *dió de lleno en una de nuestras portañolas.*

16. — 7. told them off with authority, *los dirigió con autoridad.*

8. cockpit, *enfermería de combate del sollado.* Departamento protegido en el interior de los buques de guerra y destinado a los hombres heridos en una batalla.

13. keeping those fellows in spirits, *sosteniendo el ánimo de aquellos hombres.*

14. till the enemy struck, *hasta que el enemigo se rindió, i.e.,* arrió su pabellón en señal de rendición.

17. — 4. and made him put it on, *e hizo que se la ciñese.*

6. well he might, *bien pudiera hacerlo.*

13. But nothing ever came of it, *pero nunca se logró nada.*

19. Nukahiwa Islands. Las Islas Marquesas fueron ocupadas en 1813 por el capitán Porter, quien mandaba la fragata *Essex*. Más tarde su hijo, el ilustre almirante Porter, quien estaba al frente de las fuerzas navales de los Estados Unidos en el Golfo de Méjico durante la gran Guerra Civil, cuando se escribió esta historia, también tenía un buque de guerra que llevaba el nombre de *Essex*. El autor aplica el nombre del buque a los dos oficiales. El nombre verdadero de los dos, padre e hijo, fué David.

28. That would have settled all the question about his punishment. Opina el narrador que dejando a Nolan de encargado de las Islas Marquesas se hubiera cumplido con los términos de su sentencia; al mismo tiempo se le hubiera brindado la ocasión para expiar su delito, prestando servicios valiosos a la patria de que había renegado.

30. **one station in the Pacific Ocean.** Por supuesto, al escribirse esta historia los Estados Unidos no poseían ni las Islas Hawaii, ni Filipinas, ni Guam, ni Tutuila.

34. **flung all that away, desecharon todo aquello.** Madison y los hombres de su época seguían una política anti-imperialista.

18. — 1. **he must have been near eighty when he died, tendría cerca de ochenta años cuando falleció.**

5. **he must have been in every sea, debió de haber estado en todos los mares.**

11. **He said it did not do for any one to try to read all the time, dijo que no era conveniente que uno tratara de estar leyendo siempre.**

13. **used to read, acostumbraba leer.**

14. **I keep up my notebooks, tengo mis libros de notas al día.**

20. **"Odds and Ends," trozos y fragmentos.**

19. — 5. **Lepidoptera or Heptoptera.** Nombres científicos de ciertas variedades de insectos.

8. **Linnaeus.** Célebre botánico sueco (1707-1778), fundador de la botánica moderna con su sistema de clasificación de plantas.

8. **John Foy.** Nombre puramente ficticio inventado por el autor.

11. **Till he grew very old, hasta que alcanzó una edad muy avanzada.**

20. **English war.** La Guerra Inglesa es la del 1812 al 14 entre los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra.

22. **Slave-Trade treaty.** De acuerdo con los términos de paz del Tratado de Gante, celebrado en 1814, los Estados Unidos e Inglaterra concertaron hacer todos los esfuerzos a su alcance para suprimir la trata de esclavos.

23. **the Reigning House, la Familia Reinante.**

25. **Middle Passage.** El Paso Central era la ruta principal por la cual se llevaban esclavos de la costa occidental de África a la América.

30. **I knew it was green to ask questions, sabía que era impropio hacer preguntas.** La palabra **green** indica la condición de inexperto o novato. Sus compañeros tendrían al narrador por novato si hiciera preguntas.

20. — 1. **Mars, el planeta Marte.**

1. **the Book of Deuteronomy.** *El Libro de Deuteronomio*, el quinto libro del Viejo Testamento.

19. **When we got there, cuando llegamos allí.**

20. **Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the**

midst of the nastiness, *había una suciedad indescriptible y el caos reinaba en medio de ella.*

31. Beledeljereed. Nombre árabe que significa "Tierra de los Dátiles" y que se aplicaba hace unos cien años a la parte sur de Argel.

21. — 4. Choctaw. Nombre de una tribu de Indios de los Estados Unidos y de su idioma. En general se usa la palabra Choctaw para indicar un lenguaje o expresión que es completamente ininteligible.

5. and I'll be hanged if they understood, etc., *y que me ahorquen si comprendieron eso tan bien como el inglés.*

8. Kroomen. Negros de la costa occidental de África.

10. Fernando Po. Búsquese en el mapa.

21. deus ex machina. Frase latina que significa *el dios del carro*, y se refiere a la costumbre en los teatros de la antigüedad de bajar al escenario un actor que representaba a uno de los dioses para dar feliz término a la acción del drama. En esta ocasión Vaughan desempeña el papel de libertador de los esclavos y por lo tanto el autor le aplica el título de *deus ex machina*.

23. Cape Palmas, New Orleans, Rio Janeiro. Búsquense estos sitios en el mapa.

22. — 14. I . . . saw that the very elements were melting with fervent heat, *vi que los elementos de la naturaleza estaban derritiéndose con calor ardiente.* La naturaleza misma reflejaba las emociones humanas; el calor de los trópicos se confundía con el calor de las pasiones de los hombres.

17. and that something was to pay somewhere, *y que algo extraordinario ocurría.*

22. Mountains of the Moon. Búsquense estas montañas en el mapa de África.

23. Great White Desert. ¿Cuál es el nombre común de este desierto?

26. wanted to rub his nose with theirs. Tanto entre gente salvaje como entre los animales existe la costumbre de frotar o estregar la nariz contra la de otro para expresar gratitud y afecto.

23. — 14. No matter what happens to you, *no importa lo que le suceda a Ud.*

25. I blundered out that I would by all that was holy, *ofuscadamente prometí por todos los santos que así lo haría.*

24. — 4. St. Thomas. Una de las Islas Vírgenes que fueron compradas últimamente por los Estados Unidos a Dinamarca.

9. I moved heaven and earth to have him discharged, *acudí a todos los medios a mi alcance para ponerle en libertad.*

10. *it was like getting a ghost out of prison, resultaba lo mismo que sacar un espectro del presidio.* Dice esto el narrador porque en esa época la existencia de Nolan ya era desconocida oficialmente, o sea lo mismo que si hubiese fallecido.

19. *ben trovato.* Frase italiana; *hábilmente inventado.*

19. *a tremendous blowing-up with which he sunk Burr, una explosión tremenda con la cual hundió a Burr.* Esta metáfora compara el encuentro entre Nolan y Burr a un combate naval en el cual el tiro de un buque produce una explosión en el polvorín de otro, hundiéndolo. Quiere decir que Nolan increpó a Burr de tal manera que éste no encontró palabras en su defensa.

24. *the stories that get a-going, las versiones que corren.*

31. *Texas.* Tejas fué anexado a los Estados Unidos en 1845.

33. *Get hold of, apoderarse de.*

25. — 10. *We were lying in the La Plata, habíamos anclado en el Río de La Plata.*

14. *Buenos Ayres.* No se refiere el autor a la capital argentina misma, sino más bien a las extensas llanuras cercanas, en las cuales pastaban multitudes de caballos.

33. *Austin.* Stephen F. Austin, fundador del estado de Tejas, estableció una colonia en 1821 en el sitio que hoy ocupa la ciudad Austin, capital de dicho estado. Fué uno de los caudillos de la independencia de Tejas.

34. *Honduras and Tamaulipas.* Búsquense en el mapa.

26. — 11. *Captain Back . . . Sir Thomas Roe.* El narrador hace la pregunta para dar otro giro a la conversación. Estos nombres son de poca importancia.

29. *Vallandighams.* Clement L. Vallandigham (1820-1871), miembro de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos que censuró acerbamente la administración del presidente Lincoln, a tal extremo, que fué preso por orden del general Burnside y juzgado por un consejo de guerra; luego fué indultado por Lincoln y desterrado. Más tarde se le permitió volver a los Estados Unidos.

29. *Tatnall.* Josiah Tatnall, oficial de la armada de los Estados Unidos sirvió en la Guerra Argelina; en 1859 fué censurado por haber prestado ayuda a los barcos de guerra de la Gran Bretaña en la China y empleó en su defensa la frase famosa "La sangre es más espesa que el agua." Al estallar la Guerra Civil se alistó en la armada de los Estados Confederados y era capitán del "Merrimac" en su combate con el "Monitor," la primera batalla naval entre buques blindados.

Los nombres de estos dos hombres van unidos al de Nolan

para expresar el odio que existía contra ellos por haber trabado en contra de su país.

27. — 17. *all that is over now, todo eso ha pasado ya.*

28. — 2. *in the old "Intrepid" days, en los días de antaño abordo del "Intrepid."*

18. **Indiana Territory, Mississippi Territory and Louisiana Territory.** Por supuesto, Nolan no sabía que Indiana Territory había sido convertido en estado, que Mississippi Territory dió origen a los estados Mississippi y Alabama, y que de Louisiana Territory se habían formado los siete estados de Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa y Minnesota, así como los territorios de Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado y el de los Indios.

20. *the old fellow had patched in Texas, el buen viejo había agregado a Tejas.* Por supuesto, la frase del capitán del barco en la página 26, "Texas is out of the map, Mr. Nolan," le dió a entender que efectivamente Tejas había llegado a formar parte del territorio de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, y por eso había sido eliminado de los mapas de los Estados Unidos que cayeron en sus manos.

34. *There has never been one taken away . . . , when one looks back on it after such a life as mine.* El autor pone estas palabras en boca de Nolan muy hábilmente para producir una impresión más viva en la mente del lector contra la acción de los Estados Confederados que se separaron de la Unión en 1861. Al hacer decir a Nolan que nunca había habido un Burr que tuviera buen éxito, auguró la victoria de los Estados del Norte y la conservación de la Unión de Estados.

29. — 18. **Ohio.** Se hizo estado en 1803; **Kentucky** en 1792; **Michigan** en 1837; **Indiana** en 1813; y **Mississippi** en 1817.

31. **California and Oregon.** California ingresó en la Unión en 1850; Oregon en 1859.

30. — 1. *to ask about the "Chesapeake," etc.* En 1807 la fragata americana "Chesapeake" se encontró en alta mar con la fragata inglesa "Leopard," cuyo capitán insistió en registrar al barco americano en busca de desertores. El "Chesapeake" trató de ponerse a salvo y se rindió después de haber recibido el fuego del inglés. Barron, comandante del "Chesapeake," fué juzgado por un consejo de guerra y separado del servicio por unos años aunque más tarde alcanzó el grado de comodoro.

7. *the old war.* La guerra de 1812 a 1814 entre los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña; más adelante, *the English war.*

9. **Java.** Una fragata inglesa capturada por la fragata americana "Constitution."

15. **Fulton.** Roberto Fulton inventó el buque de vapor en 1807. El "Clermont" hizo su primer viaje de Nueva York a Albany, una distancia de 150 millas, en treinta y dos horas.

17. **Scott and Jackson.** El General Winfield Scott fué el caudillo americano en la Guerra de 1846 a 1848 contra Méjico y en los comienzos de la gran Guerra Civil en 1861. El General Andrés Jackson ganó la batalla de Nueva Orleans contra los ingleses el 8 de enero de 1815. Sirvió como presidente de la nación desde 1829 a 1837.

20. **Legion of the West.** Nolan no sabía nada acerca de la Guerra Civil, y no se dió cuenta de que Grant era el jefe de las fuerzas militares de la Unión en el Oeste y que estaba sitiando a Vicksburg, plaza fuerte de los Confederados que guardaba al Río Misisipí.

33. **emigration.** No quiere decir que el pueblo se iba a otros países, sino se refiere más bien al movimiento de la población del Este hacia el Oeste de los Estados Unidos, atraída por las grandes extensiones de terrenos fértiles sin poblar y el descubrimiento de oro en California en 1849.

34. **West Point and the Naval School.** La Academia Militar de West Point, Nueva York, se fundó en 1794; la Academia Naval se estableció en Annapolis, Maryland, en 1845.

31. — 2. **Robinson Crusoe.** Protagonista del cuento de De Foe.

5. **Old Abe.** El pueblo llamó cariñosamente Old Abe a Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), décimosexto presidente de los Estados Unidos. El General Benjamín Lincoln fué un caudillo de la Revolución Americana contra la Gran Bretaña.

10. *he had worked up from the ranks, había subido de las filas por sus propios esfuerzos y méritos.*

14. **first families.** Las familias aristocráticas de Virginia que al principio tenían parte tan importante en el gobierno.

17. **Smithsonian.** La Institución Smithsonian en Washington, D. C. fué fundada por el inglés James Smithson, "para aumentar y difundir el saber entre los hombres."

17. **Exploring Expedition.** El presidente Jefferson encargó a Lewis y Clark que explorasen las regiones del Oeste al Norte de California. Cumplieron con su encargo en los años 1804 a 1806, llegando hasta el Océano Pacífico, dando a conocer la región llamada Oregon y estableciendo un título de derecho a este territorio a favor de los Estados Unidos.

18. **Capitol.** El capitolio nacional en Washington, D. C.

19. **Crawford's Liberty.** Estatua de la Libertad hecha de bronce por Tomás Crawford, escultor americano, y colocada en la cúspide del capitolio nacional.

19. **Greenough's Washington.** Estatua de Washington por Horatio Greenough, colocada frente al capitolio.

22. **I could not make up my mouth to tell him, no pude resolverme a contarle, etc.**

28. **Presbyterian 'Book of Public Prayer.'** Libro oficial de oraciones y plegarias ordenado por la Iglesia Presbiteriana.

32. — 19. **Order of Cincinnati.** Organismo fundado por los oficiales americanos de la Revolución contra La Gran Bretaña y al cual son admitidos sus descendientes como socios. Se desprende que Nolan era hijo de un oficial de la Guerra de la Revolución.

VOCABULARIO

En el vocabulario que sigue se han omitido las palabras de significación obvia, por ser idénticas o semejantes a sus equivalentes castellanos; los cardenales y ordinales; los nombres de los días de la semana y de los meses del año; y los nombres propios de personas o de puntos geográficos de menor importancia. El pretérito y participio pasado de los verbos irregulares están indicados en las listas, pero el significado se da bajo el infinitivo.

A

a *art.* un, una
about *prep.* cerca de, hacia;
 — **to** estar a punto de
above *adv.* arriba
abuse (to) *va.* abusar, maltratar
according to *adv.* según, conforme
account *s.* descripción, relación
accumulate (to) *va.* acumular, amontonar
acquaintance *s.* conocimiento, trato, conocido
act (to) *vn.* obrar, conducirse, desempeñar el papel, actuar
add (to) *va.* agregar, añadir, contribuir
address (to) *va.* dirigir la palabra, hablar a
adjourn (to) *vn.* suspender una sesión
admiral *s.* almirante
adventure *s.* aventura (to) *va.* aventurar;
adventurous *a.* audaz, aventurero, arriesgado, intrépido

advertisement *s.* anuncio, aviso
affair *s.* asunto
after *prep.* después de, detrás de; *adv.* después
afternoon *s.* tarde
afterwards *adv.* después
again *adv.* otra vez
against *prep.* contra
age *s.* edad; *vn.* envejecer
ago *adv.* hace, ha
agony *s.* angustia, agonía
agree (to) *vn.* estar de acuerdo, convenir, concordar
aim (to) *va.* apuntar
air *s.* aire
all *a. y s.* todo, cada; **at** — en modo alguno, por cierto (*forma enfática empleada usualmente con oraciones negativas o interrogativas. A veces no tiene equivalente en español*)
allude (to) *vn.* aludir, referirse
almost *adv.* casi, cerca de
aloft *adv.* arriba, en alto
alone *adv. y a.* solo, solitario, sin compañía
aloud *adv.* alto; en voz alta
already *adv.* ya

also *adv.* también
always *adv.* siempre
among *prep.* entre
an *art.* un, una
and *conj.* y, e
ankle cuff *s.* grillo
annex (to) *va.* anexar, unir
announce (to) *va.* anunciar, comunicar
announcement *s.* aviso, advertencia
another *a.* otro, distinto
answer *s.* respuesta; (to) *vn.* satisfacer, convenir, responder, contestar
anxious *a.* ansioso
any *a.* alguno, ninguno; — *whither* a cualquier parte
anybody *pron.* alguno, alguien; (*en sentido negativo*) nadie
anything *pron.* algo, alguna cosa
anyway *adv.* de cualquier manera
anywhere *adv.* dondequiera
apparently *adv.* evidentemente, claramente
appear (to) *vn.* aparecer, comparecer
appoint (to) *va.* nombrar; *pp.* appointed
approve (to) *va.* aprobar, sancionar
archive *s.* archivo
ark *s.* arca; lanchón
arm (to) *va.* armar
army *s.* ejército
arrangement *s.* arreglo; preparativo, medida, disposición
as *adv.* como
ashamed *a.* avergonzado
ask (to) *va.* pedir, preguntar, convidar

aspect *s.* aspecto
at *prep.* y *a.* en; — **all** por cierto
ate *pret.* de to eat
attach (to) *va.* pegar, dar, prender, atribuir; agregar
attract (to) *va.* llamar, atraer

B

baby *s.* infante, niño de pecho
back *s.* espalda; dorso, revés; *adv.* de vuelta
bad *a.* malo
bade *pret.* de to bid
badge *s.* insignia
ball *s.* bola; baile
band *s.* banda
baptize (to) *va.* bautizar
bar *s.* barra, barrera
barrack-life *s.* vida de cuartel
barracoon *s.* barracón
battle *s.* batalla
bay *s.* bahía
be (to) *vn.* ser, estar; **to** — **over** terminarse
beak *s.* pico (*de un ave*)
bear (to) *va.* llevar, sostener; soportar, sufrir
beautiful *a.* hermoso, bello
beautifully *adv.* bellamente, hermosamente
beauty *s.* belleza, una belleza
because *conj.* porque; — **of** a causa de
beckon (to) *va.* llamar (*con señas*)
bed *s.* cama, lecho
been *pp.* de to be
before *adv.* y *prep.* antes, antes de
befriend (to) *va.* proteger, patrocinar
beg (to) *va.* rogar, suplicar, pedir
began *pret.* de to begin

- beggarly** *a.* pobre, miserable
begin (to) *va. y vn.* comenzar, empezar
beginning *s.* principio, comienzo, génesis
behind *adv. y prep.* atrás, detrás de
behold (to) *va.* contemplar, mirar
belief *s.* creencia
believe (to) *va.* creer
belong (to) *va.* pertenecer
bend (to) *vn. y va.* inclinarse, encorvarse, doblar
bent *pret. y pp. de to bend*
ben trovato *It.* hábilmente inventado
beseech (to) *va.* suplicar, rogar, implorar
beside *adv.* al lado, a la mano; — themselves fuera de sí
besides *prep.* además de
best *a. sup. de good* el mejor; *adv.* mejor
between *prep.* entre
bevy *s.* grupo o corrillo de mujeres
beyond *adv.* tras
Bible *s.* Biblia, la Sagrada Escritura
bid (to) *va.* mandar, ordenar
big *a.* grande; — flies gente de importancia
bird *s.* pájaro, ave
bit *s.* pedazo, fragmento, trozo
black *a.* negro
blank *a.* confuso, turbado
blaze (to) *vn.* brillar, resplandecer, arder
bless (to) *va.* bendecir; hacer feliz
blowing-up *s.* explosión; (véase la nota crítica)
blue *a.* azul
blunder (to) *vn.* disparatar, desatinar
blush *s.* sonrojo, rubor
board *s.* tabla; bordo
boat *s.* bote, buque
body *s.* cuerpo
boldly *adv.* audazmente, osadamente
bone *s.* hueso
book *s.* libro
border *s.* frontera
bore *pret. de to bear*
borrow (to) *va.* pedir o tomar prestado
botch *s.* fracaso, chapucería; to make a — of a thing dar al traste con una cosa
bottom *s.* fondo; at the — of the set al otro extremo de la tanda
bought *pret. y pp. de to buy*
bound *a.* destinado, con destino a
boundary *s.* límite, frontera
boundless *a.* ilimitado, infinito
bow (to) *vn.* saludar, hacer reverencia
box *s.* caja, cajón
boy *s.* niño, muchacho
braggadocio *s.* fanfarria; ronca
break *s.* interrupción; *va.* romper, violar, quebrar; to — down decaer, abatirse
breakfast *s.* desayuno
breathe (to) *vn.* vivir, respirar; to — one's last dar el último suspiro
bright *a.* vivo
bring *va.* llevar, conducir, traer; to — action demandar, entablar juicio; — off llevarse

broken *pp. de to break*
brood (to) *vn.* cavilar, rumiar
brother *s.* hermano
brought *pret. y pp. de to bring*
building *s.* edificio
bureau *s.* negociado
burn (to) *va.* quemar, encender; *vn.* arder
bury (to) *va.* enterrar, sepultar
business *s.* asunto, negocio, empleo
busy *a.* ocupado, atareado
but *conj.* pero, sino
button *s.* botón
by *prep.* por, a, de; *adv.* cerca, al lado

C

call (to) *va.* llamar, nombrar;
 to — for pedir; to — to
 account pedir cuentas, llamar
 a capítulo
came *pret. de to come*
can *pres. ind. de to be able*
canebreak *s.* cañaveral espeso
captain *s.* capitán
care for (to) *va.* desear, querer
careful *a.* cuidadoso
carriage *s.* carruaje, coche;
 (mil.) cureña
carry (to) *va.* llevar, conducir;
 to — itself on sostenerse,
 mantenerse
carved *pp. y a.* grabado, escul-
 pido, tallado
casual *a.* casual, accidental
catch (to) *va.* coger, capturar,
 atrapar
caught *pret. y pp. de to catch*
caution *s.* advertencia; (to) *va.*
 prevenir, amonestar, advertir
cavalierly *adv.* caballerosa-
 mente

cease (to) *va.* dejar de, cesar
celebrated *a.* célebre, de mucha
 fama
centipede *s.* ciempiés
century *s.* siglo
certain *a.* cierto
certainly *adv.* ciertamente
chain *s.* cadena
chance *s.* ocasión, oportunidad
chandelier *s.* lucerna, araña de
 luces
change *s.* cambio; *va. y vn.*
 cambiar, alterar, variar
chaos *s.* caos, confusión
chaplain *s.* capellán
charge (to) *va.* confiar (*al*
cuidado de alguien); *in* —
 bajo custodia
cheery *a.* alegre, animado
chivalry *s.* caballerosidad, hi-
 dalguía
Choctaw *s.* dialecto indio
choke (to) *va. y vn.* ahogar,
 sofocar; — out *va.* hablar
 (en voz sofocada o entrecor-
 tada)
choose (to) *va.* escoger, pre-
 ferir, optar por
chose *pret. de to choose*
chosen *pp. de to choose*
Christian *s.* cristiano
circle *s.* círculo; tertulia, corro
city *s.* ciudad
claim (to) *va.* reclamar, de-
 mandar
clasp (to) *va.* abrazar, em-
 brazar; enganchar
clear *a.* claro, evidente
clench (to) *va.* cerrar (*el puño*)
click *s.* manera de hablar,
 dialecto
close *s.* fin, conclusión
clothing *s.* ropa, vestidura

coast *s.* costa
coat *s.* chaqueta, americana, levita
cockpit *s.* gallera; (*mar.*) entarimado del sollado
cockroach *s.* cucaracha
collect *s.* colecta, oración
college *s.* colegio, universidad
colonel *s.* coronel
color (to) *vn.* ruborizarse, encenderse
come (to) *vn.* venir; **to** — forward adelantarse
command *s.* mando, mandato, orden
commander *s.* jefe
commercial *a.* de comercio, comercial
commodore *s.* comodoro
common *a.* común
companion *s.* camarada, compañero
company *s.* compañía, visita, huésped; asociación
compare (to) *va.* comparar
concenter (to) *va.* concentrar, enfocar
condense (to) *va.* condensar, abreviar
confer (to) *vn.* consultar, conferenciar
confidential *a.* confidencial, íntimo
confine (to) *va.* confinar, encerrar
consider (to) *va.* reflexionar, deliberar
continue (to) *va.* proseguir, continuar
contradance *s.* contradanza
contretemps *Fr. s.* contra-tiempo (*algo que desconcierta*)

cool (to) *vn.* enfriar, refrescar
copied *pp. de to copy*
corner *s.* rincón, ángulo, escondrijo
corvette *s.* corbeta
cotillion *s.* cotillón
cotton *s.* algodón; — wood tree álamo
could *pret. de can*
country *s.* país, patria, campo
courage *s.* valor, valentía, brío
course *s.* curso, paso; **of** — por supuesto
court *s.* tribunal; corte; **to hold** — celebrar sesión (*de un tribunal*)
court-martial *s.* consejo de guerra
cousin *s.* primo, prima
creature *s.* criatura, ser viviente
creep (to) *vn.* arrastrarse, gatear
crew *s.* tripulación, dotación
crimson *s.* carmesí, rojo
cross *s.* cruz
cruise *s.* viaje (*por mar*)
cry (to) *vn.* llorar; **to** — out gritar
curious *a.* curioso, raro, singular
current *a.* popular, corriente
curse (to) *va.* vituperar, maldecir
custody *s.* custodia, guardia
cut (to) *va.* cortar, partir, recortar; **to** — off poner fin a; — out cortar

D

daily *a.* diario
damn (to) *va.* maldecir
dance *s.* danza, baile; (to) *va.* bailar
danger *s.* peligro

- dare** (to) *va.* atreverse
dashing *a.* arrojado
date *s.* fecha
day *s.* día; *pl.* época; without — por tiempo indefinido
dead *a.* muerto, difunto; apagado; estéril
deal *s.* parte, porción; **a great** — mucho
dear *a.* querido, caro; Oh —! ¡Ay, Dios mío!
death *s.* muerte, fallecimiento, defunción
deceiver *s.* impostor; **gay** — seductor
decide (to) *va.* decidir, resolver
deck *s.* (*mar.*) cubierta
define (to) *va.* definir, nombrar
delicacy *s.* delicadeza
delicate *a.* delicado
delight *s.* placer, gozo
delighted *a.* regocijado, encantado
deliver (to) *va.* entregar
department *s.* sección, departamento
deserve (to) *va.* merecer
despatch *s.* parte, mensaje, comunicación, despacho
desperation *s.* desesperación
despite *prep.* a pesar de, a despecho de
determine (to) *va.* determinar, resolver
devil *s.* diablo, demonio
devour (to) *va.* consumir, tragar, devorar
dialect *s.* dialecto
did *pret. de to do* (*Úsase también como auxiliar*).
die (to) *va.* morir, fallecer
different *a.* distinto, diverso, diferente
difficulty *s.* dificultad
dine (to) *va.* comer (*la comida principal*); *vn.* dar una comida
dinner *s.* (*la*) comida
dinner-party *s.* convite, (*una*) comida
direct (to) *va.* dar órdenes, dirigir
directly *adv.* directamente, en seguida, al instante
dirty *a.* sucio
disappoint (to) *va.* defraudar (*una esperanza*), desilusionar; **to be** —ed llevarse chasco, verse contrariado
disavow (to) *va.* repudiar, desautorizar
discharge (to) *va.* poner en libertad
disgrace *s.* deshonra; estigma, infamia
disown (to) *va.* repudiar, renegar
distant *a.* lejano
distinct *a.* distinto, claro
division *s.* división, sección
doctor *s.* médico
donkey *s.* asno, burro
door *s.* puerta
double *a.* doble
doubt *s.* duda
down *adv.* abajo; — **to** hasta drag (to) *va.* arrastrar; — **out** prolongar; — **on** avanzar lentamente
drank *pret. de to drink*
draw (to) *va.* dibujar, bosquejar
drawing *s.* dibujo
dream *s.* sueño; *va.* soñar
drew *pret. de to draw*
drink (to) *va.* beber, tomar; **to** — in embeber

drop *s.* gota
duel *s.* duelo
during *prep.* durante
duty *s.* deber, obligación; **on**
 — de servicio

E

each *pron. y a.* cada, cada uno; — **other** mutuamente, el uno al otro
eagerly *adv.* con anhelo, ansiosamente
eagle *s.* águila
ease *s.* tranquilidad, alivio; **to get at** — calmarse
easy *a.* fácil, cómodo
eat (to) *va.* comer
educate (to) *va.* educar, instruir
effect *s.* efecto; **to give** — ejecutar, llevar a cabo
either *a. y pron.* uno u otro, cualquiera de los dos
eloquent *a.* elocuente
else *a.* otro; **nobody** — ningún otro; **or** — o bien, de otro modo
embrasure *s.* cañonera, aspillera
empire *s.* imperio
encourage (to) *va.* animar, alentar, estimular
end *s.* fin
enemy *s.* enemigo
English *s. y a.* inglés
Englishman *s.* inglés
enjoy (to) *va.* gozar de
enlist (to) *vn.* alistarse
enough *a.* bastante, suficiente
enter (to) *va.* entrar
entertain (to) *va.* divertir
envy *s.* envidia; (to) *va.* envidiar

escape *s.* fuga, huida; (to) *vn.* escapar, fugarse
especially *adv.* especialmente
esprit de corps *Fr. s.* compañerismo
establish (to) *va.* establecer
eternally *adv.* eternamente
even *adv.* aun
evening *s.* tarde, anochecer
ever *adv.* siempre, en todo caso; nunca, jamás; — **since** desde
every *a.* cada uno, todo, cada
everybody *pron.* todo el mundo
everything *pron.* todo, toda cosa
evidence *s.* prueba, evidencia
exactly *adv.* exactamente, precisamente
excellency *s.* excelencia
except *prep.* excepto; — **to** solamente a
exchange (to) *va.* cambiar
excuse (to) *va.* disculpar
exercise *s.* ejercicio
exile *s.* destierro
expect (to) *va.* esperar, aguardar, contar con
expedient *s.* medio, curso, expediente
expedition *s.* jornada de muchas personas, expedición; **exploring** — expedición exploradora
expiate (to) *va.* expiar
explain (to) *va.* aclarar, explicar
expose (to) *va.* exponer, poner en peligro, arriesgar
extract *s.* extracto, cita, extracta
eye *s.* ojo

F

face *s.* cara
fail *va.* fracasar, malograrse; — **to** dejar de

- faint** *a.* abatido, débil, desmayado
fairly *adv.* imparcialmente, verdaderamente, justamente
faith *s.* fe
faithful *a.* fiel, leal
fall (to) *vn.* caer, caerse; **to** — **to** empezar
false *a.* falso, desleal, infiel; — **imprisonment** prisión ilegal
fame *s.* fama, gloria
familiar *a.* bien conocido
family *s.* familia
far *adv.* lejos; **so** — hasta este punto
farce *s.* farsa, fiasco
farther *adv.* más lejos
fascinate (to) *va.* fascinar, encantar
fashion *s.* moda; uso, manera; **after some** — con algún trabajo
fast *adv.* ligero, rápidamente
fate *s.* suerte, destino
father *s.* padre; *pl.* antepasados
fault *s.* culpa
favorite *s.* predilecto, favorito
fear (to) *va.* temer
fed *pret. de to feed*
feed (to) *va.* alimentar
feel (to) *va. y vn.* sentir, sentirse
feet *s. pl. de foot*
fellow *s.* hombre, chico, joven, camarada
felt *pret. de to feel*
fervent *a.* ferviente, ardiente
festivity *s.* fiesta
few *a.* pocos, unos
fiddle *s.* violín
figure *s.* figura
fill (to) *va.* llenar; — **out** completar
finally *adv.* al fin, finalmente, por último
find (to) *va.* hallar, encontrar, dar con
fine *a.* selecto, fino, gallardo, admirable; — **- looking** guapo, bien parecido
finish (to) *va.* acabar, terminar
fire (to) *va. y vn.* hacer fuego
first *a. y adv.* primero, en primer lugar
fish *s.* pez, pescado
fist *s.* puño
fit *s.* acceso, ataque; — **out** (to) *va.* tripular, equipar
fix (to) *va.* fijar, asegurar, poner en orden
flag *s.* bandera, pabellón
flatboat *s.* bote (*de fondo llano*)
flatter (to) *va.* adular, lisonjear
fleet *s.* armada, flota
flung *pret. y pp. de to fling*
fly *s.* mosca
follow (to) *va.* seguir, acompañar, ir detrás
folly *s.* tontería, insensatez
foot *s.* pie; parte inferior, extremo
footstep *s.* paso, pisada, huella
for *prep.* por, para, durante
forbid (to) *va.* prohibir, vedar
forbidden *pp. de to forbid*
forehead *s.* frente
foreign *a.* exótico, extranjero
forget (to) *va.* olvidar, olvidarse
forgive (to) *va.* perdonar
forgotten *pp. de to forget*
formal *adj.* formal; **in a** — **way** ceremoniosamente
fortnight *s.* quincena

forward *adv.* hacia adelante
found *pret. y pp. de to find*
frail *a.* débil, delicado
free *a.* libre, emancipado
frenzy *s.* furor, frenesí
friend *s.* amigo
friendly *a. y adv.* amistoso, amigable, amigablemente
frigate *s.* fragata
frighten (to) *va.* asustar, aterrorizar
from *prep.* de, desde
fry *s.* pececillos; (*col.*) **small** — personas de poca importancia
fulfill (to) *va.* cumplir, realizar
fun *a.* broma, guasa, diversión
funny *a.* cómico, gracioso, divertido
furs *s.* pieles

G

gag (to) *vn.* arquear, nausear
gallant *a.* valiente, intrépido
game *s.* juego; caza
garrison *s.* (*mil.*) guarnición
gave *pret. de to give*
gay *a.* alegre, festivo, de buen humor; — **deceiver** seductor
gentle *a.* dócil, benigno
gentleman *s.* caballero
gently *adv.* con tiento, suavemente
get (to) *va.* ganar, alcanzar, conseguir; **to — up** levantarse; **to — rid of** librarse de, zafarse; **to — through** terminar; **to — away** eludirse, huírse; **to — a-going** ponerse en movimiento; **to — ready** prepararse; **to — hold of** obtener, hacerse dueño de
ghost *s.* fantasma, espectro

girl *s.* niña, muchacha
give (to) *va.* dar, otorgar, donar, conceder; **to — way** ceder, cejar; (*mar.*) bogar avante.
glad *a.* alegre; *vn.* **to be —** alegrarse
glance *s.* mirada, ojeada
glass *s.* vidrio, vaso, copa
globe *s.* globo, esfera
go *va.* ir, irse; **to — back** retirarse; — **out** salir; cesar; — **over** examinar
God *s.* Dios
Godsend *s.* divina merced
gold *s.* oro
good *a.* bueno; *s.* bien, provecho; — **deal** bastante; — **will** buena voluntad
government *s.* gobierno
gracious *a.* bondadoso, benigno
grand *a.* grandioso, magnífico
grandeur *s.* grandeza
grant (to) *va.* otorgar, conceder
grateful *a.* agradecido, reconocido
grave *s.* fosa, tumba, sepulcro; *a.* grave, serio
great *a.* grande; **a — deal** mucho
green *a.* verde; (*col.*) inexperto
grew *pret. de to grow*
grimly *adv.* horriblemente, ásperamente
grind (to) *va.* moler, triturar
grow (to) *vn.* crecer; **to — up** formarse, criarse; **to — gray**, encanecer
guard *s.* guardia, custodio, centinela, vigilante
guess (to) *va.* adivinar
guilty *a.* culpable
gun *s.* fusil, cañón

H

habit *s.* hábito, costumbre, condición

had *pp. de to have*

hair *s.* pelo, cabello

half *s.* la mitad; — - **confidence** medio secreto, media confianza; — - **wild** medio salvaje

hand *s.* mano; operario, bracerero; (to) *va.* entregar

handcuff *s.* esposa, manilla

handle (to) *va.* manejar, manipular

handsome *a.* hermoso, excelente

hang (to) *vn.* colgar; to — **heavy** hacerse pesado; to — **over** asomarse, colgar por encima

hanged *pret. y pp. de to hang*

happen (to) *vn.* suceder, acontecer

happy *a.* feliz, dichoso, oportuno

harbor *s.* puerto

hard *a.* duro; severo, cruel; difícil

hardly *adv.* apenas, con dificultad

harm *s.* daño

hate (to) *va.* odiar

hath *forma arcaica de la tercera pers. sing. pres. ind. de to have*

have (to) *va.* tener, haber

he *pron.* él

headquarters *s.* cuartel general, cabecera

hear *va.* oír; to — **of** saber de

heard *pp. de to hear*

heart *s.* corazón

heartily *adv.* sinceramente

heat *s.* calor, ardor, fogosidad
Heaven *s.* Dios, la Providencia, cielo

heavenly *a.* divino, celestial

heavy *a.* pesado, ponderoso

help (to) *va.* socorrer, ayudar;

I can not — it no lo puedo evitar, remediar

her *pron.* la, a ella, su (*de ella*)

herself *pron. refl.* ella misma, sí misma

high-low jack *s.* nombre de un juego de naipes

high-worded *a.* altisonante

him *pron.* le, a él

himself *pron. refl.* él mismo, sí mismo

hinder (to) *va.* impedir, detener, obstruir

hire (to) *va.* contratar, asalariar

his *a.* su (*de él*)

historical *s.* histórico; in the — line en materia de historia

history *s.* historia

hogshead *s.* pipa, tonel

hold *s.* (*mar.*) bodega; custodia, presa

hole *s.* horado, agujero, boquete, hoyo

holy *a.* sagrado, santo

home *s.* hogar, domicilio; patria, lar nativo

homeward bound *adv.* de regreso

honorary *a.* honorario, honorífico

hope *s.* esperanza; (to) *va.* esperar

horror *s.* horror, espanto

horse *s.* caballo

hour *s.* hora

house *s.* casa, morada; — fly mosca

how *adv.* como
however *conj.* sin embargo,
 empero, no obstante
howl (to) *vn.* aullar, dar alaridos
hung *pp.* de to hang
hunt (to) *va.* cazar
husband *s.* marido, esposo
hush (to) *va.* acallar, aquietar

I

I *pron.* yo
if *conj.* si
ignore (to) *va.* pasar por alto,
 no hacer caso de
ill *a.* malo, enfermo
illustrated *a. y pp.* adornado
 con grabados
illustration *s.* ilustración, ejem-
 plo
imagine (to) *va.* imaginar,
 figurarse
imprisonment *s.* prisión, reclu-
 sión
in *prep.* en, dentro
indeed *adv.* a la verdad, verda-
 deramente, sí
independence *s.* independencia
Indian *s.* indio
indignity *s.* afrenta, indignidad
indulgence *s.* favor, lenidad
infinite *a.* infinito, inmenso
influence *s.* influencia
information *s.* noticia, aviso,
 información
instant *s.* instante, momento
instantly *adv.* al instante, in-
 mediatamente
intelligence *s.* informe, aviso,
 noticia; inteligencia
intercourse *s.* comunicación,
 tráfico
interpret (to) *va.* interpretar,
 traducir

interpreter *s.* intérprete, tra-
 ductor
intimate *adj.* íntimo; *s.* con-
 fidente
into *prep.* en, dentro, adentro
introduce (to) *va.* introducir,
 presentar (*una persona a otra*)
intrust (to) *va.* confiar, deposi-
 tar
invent (to) *va.* inventar, descu-
 brir
invention *s.* invención, descu-
 brimiento
invitation *s.* convite, invitación
invite (to) *va.* convidar, invitar
involve (to) *va.* envolver, im-
 plicar, comprender, encerrar
is es, está; **there** — hay
island *s.* isla
it *pron.* él, ella, ello; lo, la le;
 éste, ésta, esto
its *pron.* su
itself *pron. refl.* el mismo,
 la misma, lo mismo

J

jog along (to) *vn.* andar o
 moverse (*a trote corto*)
join (to) *va.* juntar, unir; **to** —
the navy alistarse en la
 armada; *vn.* unirse
jollification *s.* festividad
judgment *s.* juicio, criterio;
 fallo, dictamen
just *adv.* justamente, precisa-
 mente, no más que; — **now**
 ahora mismo; — **as** al
 momento que, cuando

K

keep (to) *va.* guardar, conser-
 var, mantener; — **up** con-
 tinuar, persistir

Kentuckian *s.* natural del estado de Kentucky
kept *pp. y pret. de to keep*; — *by himself* se mantuvo a distancia
kidnapping *s.* plagio, secuestro
kill (to) *va.* matar, destruir
kind *s.* clase; *a.* bondadoso, benévolo
kindness *s.* benignidad, favor, gracia
kiss *s.* beso; (to) *va.* besar
kneel (to) *vn.* arrodillarse, ponerse de hinojos
knelt *pp. y pret. de to kneel*
knew *pret. de to know*
knock (to) *va. y vn.* chocar, topar; **to — off** hacer saltar (*una cosa a fuerza de golpes*); **to — down** derribar
know (to) *va.* saber, conocer
known *pp. de to know*

L

lady *s.* señora, dama
land *s.* tierra; (to) *vn.* desembarcar
language *s.* idioma, lengua
large *a.* grande; **at —** en general
last *a.* último, postrero; **at —** al fin
late *adv.* tarde, recientemente
lately *adv.* recientemente, poco ha
later *adv. comp. de late* más tarde
laugh (to) *vn.* reírse
law *s.* ley
lay *pret. de to lie* yacer, reposar
lay *s.* balada, canción; *a.* lego, seglar, profano
lead (to) *va.* llevar, conducir

leader *s.* jefe, director, guía
leap (to) *va.* saltar, brincar
learn (to) *va.* aprender, tener noticia de, enterarse de
least *a. sup. de little* lo menos; **at —** a lo menos, por lo menos
leave *s.* licencia, permiso; *va.* dejar, ceder
led *pret. de to lead*
left *pret. de to leave*
lend (to) *va.* prestar, facilitar
lent *pp. de to lend*
less *a. y adv.* menos
lesser *a. comp. de little* menor; — **fry** (*col.*) personas de poca importancia
let (to) *va.* dejar, permitir; (*signo de imperativo*)
letter *s.* carta, letra
libel *s.* libelo, difamación
liberality *s.* liberalidad, generosidad
liberate (to) *va.* librar, descargar
lie *s.* mentira, embuste, falsedad; (to) *vn.* yacer, reposar, descansar (*recostado*); (*mar.*) **to — in port** anclar en puerto
lieutenant *s.* teniente
life *s.* vida; espíritu
lightning *s.* relámpago
like *a.* semejante, parecido, igual; (to) *vn. y va.* gustar
line *s.* línea, renglón
link *s.* eslabón, anillo (*de cadena*)
lip *s.* labio
list *s.* lista, rol
little *a.* pequeño, poco
live (to) *vn.* vivir
lives *s. pl. de life*
living *adj.* vivo

load *s.* carga; (to) *va.* cargar
loath *a.* opuesto, poco dispuesto, contrario
lock (to) *va.* cerrar; **to** — *up* encerrar
long *a.* largo, extenso; *adv.* por mucho tiempo; — *ago* mucho tiempo ha
look *s.* aspecto, mirada, semblante; *va. y vn.* mirar, parecer, contemplar; **to** — *back* mirar hacia atrás, reflexionar
lose (to) *va.* perder
lost *pret. de to lose*
lot *s.* lote, porción; gran cantidad
love *s.* amor; *va.* (to) amar, querer
loyal *a.* leal, fiel
luck *s.* suerte, ventura, azar

M

made *pret. y pp. de to make*
madness *s.* locura, rabia, arrebatado
magic *s.* magia
majestic *a.* majestuoso
major *s.* comandante
make (to) *va.* hacer; (*mar.*) arribar
man *s.* hombre
manhood *s.* virilidad
manifold *a.* múltiple, vario
man-of-war *s.* buque de guerra
many *a.* muchos, muchas
map *s.* mapa
march (to) *va.* marchar, caminar
marine *s.* marino, soldado (*de marina*)
mark *s.* marca; (to) *va.* señalar, marcar, notar

marriage *s.* casamiento, boda
Mars *s.* Marte
marshal *s.* alguacil
marvelous *a.* maravilloso, portentoso
master *s.* amo, dueño, señor; — *of the feast* patrón de la fiesta
matron *s.* matrona
may *v. aux. irr. y def.* poder, tener facultad o permiso, ser posible
me *pron.* me, mí
means *s.* medios, modos, recursos
meant *pret. de to mean*
meet (to) *va.* encontrar, hallar, tropezar con
melt (to) *va.* derretir, fundir
member *s.* miembro, socio
memory *s.* memoria
men *s. pl. de man*
mention (to) *va.* mencionar, aludir
merchant *s.* comerciante
mercy *s.* misericordia
mere *a.* mero, puro
mess *s.* rancho
message *s.* mensaje
met *pret. y pp. de to meet*
methodical *a.* metódico, ordenado
Mexican *s.* mejicano
midshipman *s.* guardia-marina
midst *s.* medio
might *v. imp. ind. y sub. de may*
mild *a.* indulgente, benigno, moderado
mile *s.* milla
mine *pron.* mío, mía, míos, mías, lo mío
minstrel *s.* trovador

minute *s.* minuto
misadventure *s.* desventura, desgracia
moment *s.* momento
monotony *s.* monotonía
monster *s.* monstruo
month *s.* mes
mood *s.* humor, disposición (*de ánimo*)
more *a. y adv.* más; — *or less* más o menos
morning *s.* mañana
most *a. adv. y s. superl. de* much, many lo más, sumamente, la mayor parte
mother *s.* madre
mount (to) *va.* montar
move (to) *vn.* moverse, menearse, mudarse; **to** — **heaven and earth** hacer todos los esfuerzos posibles
Mr., mister *s.* señor
much *a.* mucho; **so** — **so** tanto, a tal extremo
my *pron. pos. mi, mis*
mystery *s.* misterio
myth *s.* mito, fábula, ficción

N

name *s.* nombre; (to) *va.* mencionar, señalar
nastiness *s.* suciedad, porquería
naval *a.* naval, de marina
navy *s.* armada, marina (*de guerra*)
nay *adv.* no
near *a. adv. y prep.* cerca, cerca de, próximo, cercano
nearly *adv.* casi, poco más o menos
neck *s.* pescuezo
need *s.* necesidad, urgencia, carencia, falta

ne'er *adv.* contracción de never
nervous *a.* nervioso, excitado
never *adv.* nunca, jamás
new *a.* nuevo
news *s.* noticias
newspaper *s.* periódico, diario
next *a.* siguiente, próximo, inmediato
nice *a.* agradable, amable, delicado, fino, pulcro, primoroso
night *s.* noche
no *a.* ningún, ninguna
nobody *s.* nadie, ninguno; — **else** ningún otro
nod (to) *vn.* cabecear, inclinar la cabeza (*en señal afirmativa*)
none *pron.* nadie, ninguno, nada
nor *conj.* ni, no, tampoco
not *adv.* no, de ninguna manera
note *s.* anotación, apunte, memoria; — **book** libreta, memorandum
nothing *s.* nada, ninguna cosa
notwithstanding *prep.* a pesar de, no obstante
novelty *s.* novedad, innovación
now *adv.* ahora, actualmente
nurse *s.* enfermera, enfermero

O

oath *s.* juramento; blasfemia
obey (to) *vn.* obedecer
obscure *a.* desconocido, humilde, lóbrego, vago, indistinto
observe (to) *va.* observar, notar, reparar
occasionally *adv.* de vez en cuando
odd *a.* extraño, singular; impar

of *prep.* de; — **course** por supuesto

officer *s.* oficial, funcionario

official *a.* oficial, autorizado

often *adv.* a menudo

old *a.* viejo, antiguo

on *prep.* en, sobre, encima de; al

once *adv.* una vez

only *adv.* solamente, únicamente

open (to) *va.* abrir

or *conj.* o, u

order *s.* orden; (to) *va.* dar órdenes, mandar, ordenar, disponer

other *a.* otro

ought *v. def. y aux.* deber, ser menester, ser necesario, convenir

our *pron.* nuestro, a, os, as

ourselves *pron.* nosotros mismos

out *adv.* fuera, afuera

outward bound *adv.* con rumbo a un puerto extranjero

over *prep.* sobre, encima, por encima de; **to be** — acabarse

overhaul (to) *va.* examinar, registrar; (*mar.*) alcanzar (*un barco*)

overshadow (to) *va.* asombrar, eclipsar, obscurecer

owe (to) *va.* deber, estar obligado a

own *a.* propio

P

packet *s.* paquebote

paddle (to) *va. y vn.* bogar o remar (*con canaleta*)

page *s.* página

painfully *adv.* laboriosamente, cuidadosamente

paint (to) *va.* pintar

pale *a.* pálido, descolorido

paper *s.* papel, documento, periódico

paragraph *s.* párrafo

pardon (to) *va.* perdonar

Parisian *a. y s.* parisense

part *s.* parte, porción, pedazo, fragmento; (to) *vn.* partir, despedirse

partly *adv.* en parte

party *s.* partida, partido; bando; reunión, función, fiesta; dinner — convite

passenger *s.* pasajero, viajero, transeunte

passion *s.* pasión; enojo

patch (to) *va.* remendar; **to** — in insertar

pathetic *a.* patético, conmovedor

patois *s. Fr.* jerga, dialecto

pause *s.* pausa, suspensión, parada; *vn.* pausar, cesar, parar, detenerse

pay (to) *va.* pagar, abonar, remunerar

peace *s.* paz

pediment *s.* frontón, tímpano

pelf *s.* dinero, riqueza mal adquirida

pencil *s.* lápiz

people *s.* pueblo, nación; gente, las personas

perfect (to) *va.* perfeccionar

perfectly *adv.* perfectamente, enteramente

perhaps *adv.* tal vez, quizás

permanently *adv.* permanentemente

permission *s.* permiso, licencia

permit (to) *va.* permitir

phrase *s.* frase

pick (to) *va.* coger, escoger, recoger; **to — up** levantarse

pickaninny *s.* negrito

picture *s.* cuadro; retrato

piece *s.* pieza, pedazo, parte; acto

pity *s.* lástima, compasión

place *s.* sitio, lugar, paraje, parte; **watering** — abrevadero, aguadero, balneario

plan *s.* plan, proyecto

planet *s.* planeta

plant *s.* planta

plantation *s.* hacienda

play *s.* juego; (to) *vn.* jugar

pleasantly *adv.* agradablemente

please (to) *va.* complacer, agradar; *vn.* servirse; **if you —** con el permiso de Ud.

pleased *a.* satisfecho

plot *s.* complot, intriga

plunge (to) *vn.* lanzarse, precipitarse

point (to) *vn.* señalar, apuntar

poker *s.* nombre de un juego de naipes

policy *s.* política, programa, curso o plan de acción

politics *s. pl.* política, interés de partido

poor *a.* pobre

possibly *adv.* tal vez, quizás, posiblemente

post *s.* puesto, plaza

power *s.* poder

practically *adv.* virtualmente, prácticamente

pray (to) *va.* implorar, rogar, pedir; *vn.* rezar, orar

prayer *s.* oración, súplica, rezo, ruego

preoccupied *a. y pp.* puesto ya en uso

prepare (to) *va.* preparar, disponer

Presbyterian *s.* presbiteriano

presence *s.* presencia, asistencia; — of mind serenidad

present *s.* regalo, obsequio;

for the — por ahora

preserve (to) *va.* guardar, conservar

president *s.* presidente

press *s.* prensa, urgencia; *va.* apretar, comprimir, abrumar; *vn.* ejercer presión, urgir, ser importuno

pretend (to) *va.* alegar, fingir, simular

prevent (to) *va.* evitar, impedir

print (to) *va.* imprimir

prison *s.* cárcel, prisión

prisoner *s.* preso, prisionero

private *a.* particular, privado, propio, reservado

proceeding *s.* acta, expediente

profession *s.* profesión, carrera, empleo, destino

propose (to) *va.* proponer

prospect *s.* perspectiva, esperanza

prosperity *s.* prosperidad

proud *a.* orgulloso, soberbio, ufano, altivo

prove (to) *va.* probar

provide (to) *va.* proveer, suministrar, surtir

public *s. y a.* público

publish (to) *va.* publicar

punish (to) *va.* castigar

punishment *s.* castigo

put (to) *va.* poner, colocar, situar

Q

quaint *a.* raro, curioso, singular

quarter *s.* cuarto, cuarta parte;

pl. vivienda, domicilio, alojamiento

queer a. extraño, raro

question s. pregunta; cuestión, asunto

quickly adv. pronto, ligeramente, con presteza

quiet a. quieto; *va.* tranquilizar, calmar

quietly adv. tranquilamente, sosegadamente

quite adv. totalmente, enteramente, bastante

R

rail s. baranda, brazal

railroad s. ferrocarril

rammer s. baqueta de cañon

rank s. grado, línea, rango, distinción; *pl. (mil.)* fila

rapture s. éxtasis, arrebatamiento

rascal s. bellaco, pícaro

rather adv. más bien, de mejor gana

ration s. ración

rattle (to) vn. rechinar, sonar

ravelin s. rebellín

raw a. crudo, pelado; — *hands* novatos, novicios

read (to) va. leer

reader s. lector

reading s. lectura

ready a. listo, dispuesto

reality s. realidad

really adv. efectivamente

reason s. razón, motivo, causa

receive (to) va. recibir

red a. rojo, colorado

regarding prep. en cuanto a, respecto a

region s. región, territorio

regular a. regular, ordinario, normal, corriente

regulate (to) va. regularizar, ordenar

reigning s. reinante; — *house* familia reinante

relate (to) va. contar, narrar; *vn.* relacionarse con

relieve (to) va. relevar

remember (to) va. recordar, acordarse de

remind (to) va. acordar, recordar

remove (to) va. remover, trasladar, separar, destituir

rendezvous s. Fr. cita

renew (to) va. renovar, rehacer

repeat (to) va. repetir

repent (to) va. arrepentirse de

report s. informe; *va.* informar, dar cuenta; *vn.* comparecer, personarse

request s. instancia, solicitud; (to) *va.* rogar, pedir, encargar

respectfully adv. respetuosamente

respects s. pl. expresiones, cumplimientos

responsible a. responsable, digno de confianza

rest s. resto, descanso; *all the* — todo lo demás

result s. efecto, resultado

return s. vuelta, regreso; (to) *va.* devolver, volver

reveal (to) va. revelar

revenge s. venganza

re-wrote pp. de to re-write

ribbon s. cinta, tira, galón

rid (to) va. librar, quitar de encima, zafarse, deshacerse de

ride (to) va. cabalgar, ir mon-

tado (*en o sobre*); *vn.* montar a caballo
right *a.* recto, justo, cabal, derecho, ajustado; **all is** — todo está bien; **all** — perfectamente, corriente; *s.* derecho, justicia, razón
rightly *adv.* justamente
risk *s.* riesgo, peligro; (to) *va.* arriesgar, correr peligro
river *s.* río
room *s.* espacio, cuarto, habitación, aposento; **state** — camarote
rope *s.* sogá, cuerda
round *a.* redondo; *adv.* alrededor, por todos lados; — **shot** bala redonda (*de cañón*)
rowing *s.* paseo en bote (*de remo*)
rub (to) *va.* frotar, estregar, tocar
ruin *s.* ruina
rule *s.* mando, poder, dominio, dominación; *va.* gobernar, regir, dominar
rum *s.* ron
run (to) *vn.* *pp.* **run**; — loose desatado
rush *s.* agolpamiento, tropel; (to) *vn.* precipitarse, lanzarse

S

sad *a.* triste
sail *s.* paseo en bote; *va.* navegar; gobernar (*una embarcación*)
sailor *s.* marinero
sainted *a.* santo, bendito
sake *s.* motivo, objeto
salt junk *s.* tasajo de rancho
same *a.* mismo, idéntico; **all the** — no obstante

sank *pret. de to sink*
sat *pret. y pp. de to sit*
satisfy (to) *va.* satisfacer, contentar
save (to) *va.* salvar, conservar, ahorrar
say (to) *va.* decir
scarcely *adv.* apenas, escasamente
scene *s.* escena
scheme *s.* plan, proyecto, designio
schooner *s.* goleta
scrap *s.* pedacito, fragmento, mendrugo; — **book** album de recortes
sea *s.* mar; **at** — en el mar
second *s.* segundo
secrecy *s.* secreto, reserva
secretary *s.* secretario
seduce (to) *va.* seducir
see (to) *va. y vn.* ver, mirar, percibir (*con la mente*)
seem (to) *vn.* parecer
seize (to) *va.* asir
seldom *adv.* raramente, rara vez
self *s.* uno mismo, sí propio, se, sí mismo; existencia propia; — **- appointed** decretado por sí mismo
send (to) *va.* enviar, mandar; **to** — for mandar a buscar, enviar por; — **back** devolver
sentence *s.* sentencia, dictamen, fallo
sentimentalism *s.* sentimentalismo
sentinel *s.* centinela, guardia
separate *a.* separado; (to) *va.* separar, apartar
servant *s.* sirviente
serve (to) *vn.* servir

- service** *s.* servicio; **to see** — prestar servicios
- set** *s.* colección, serie, tanda; (to) *va. y vn.* fijar, poner, colocar, establecer, ordenar, *etc.*; **to — up** levantar, erigir
- settle** (to) *va.* afirmar, arreglar, resolver; **to — down** fijarse, asentarse
- settlement** *s.* colonia, poblado
- several** *a.* algunos, varios
- shall** *v. def. aux. para la formación del futuro*
- sheet** *s.* sábana
- shell** *s.* casco, cáscara, concha
- ship** *s.* buque, barco, nave
- shirt** *s.* manga; — **sleeve** manga de camisa
- shock** (to) *va.* horrorizar
- shooting** *s.* tiro; caza
- shore** *s.* costa, playa, ribera; **to be on** — estar desembarcado, estar en tierra; **to go on** — ir a tierra, desembarcar
- short** *a.* corto; **in** — en suma
- shot** *s.* bala, proyectil, munición; tiro
- should** *v. aux. para la formación del imperfecto de subjuntivo*
- shoulder** *s.* hombro
- show** (to) *va.* hacer ver, enseñar, demostrar, mostrar
- shrine** *s.* altar, templo
- shy** *a.* tímido, reservado
- sick** *a.* enfermo; — **of the service**, disgustado del servicio
- side** *s.* lado
- sigh** (to) *vn.* suspirar
- sight** *s.* vista, espectáculo, aspecto
- sign** (to) *va.* firmar
- signal** *s.* señal
- signature** *s.* firma
- silence** *s.* silencio
- silent** *a.* silencioso
- since** *adv.* desde, desde que
- sir** *s.* señor
- sit** (to) *va.* estar sentado, sentarse; (*formar parte de un tribunal*)
- size** *s.* tamaño
- sketch** *s.* bosquejo, boceto, plan general
- skiff** *s.* esquife
- sky** *s.* cielo, firmamento
- slave** *s.* esclavo; — **trade** tráfico de esclavos
- sleep** (to) *vn.* dormir; **to go to —** dormirse
- slip** *s.* tira; — **of paper** tira de papel
- smile** *s.* sonrisa; (to) *vn.* sonreír
- smoke** (to) *vn.* fumar
- sneer** *s.* escarnio; (to) *vn.* mirar o hablar con desprecio
- sneeze** (to) *va.* estornudar
- so** *adv.* tan, así, de este modo
- social** *a.* social, afable
- society** *s.* sociedad, compañía
- solemn** *a.* solemne, grave, augusto
- some** *a.* unos, algunos; algo de, un poco, unos pocos
- somebody** *s.* alguien, alguna persona
- something** *s.* algo, alguna cosa
- sometimes** *adv.* algunas veces
- somewhere** *adv.* en alguna parte
- son** *s.* hijo
- soon** *adv.* pronto; **as — as** luego que, tan pronto como;

- er or later tarde o temprano
 soothe (to) *va.* calmar, suavizar
 sorry *a.* triste, apesadumbrado;
 to be — sentir (*alguna cosa*)
 sort *s.* especie, clase; of the —
 así, semejante; *va.* separar,
 escoger, clasificar
 soul *s.* alma, espíritu
 sound *s.* sonido
 southern *a.* del Sur
 sovereignty *s.* soberanía
 speak (to) *va. y vn.* hablar,
 conversar; to — well for
 dar prueba de
 spectacle *s.* espectáculo
 speech *s.* discurso
 spirit *s.* ánimo, brío, espíritu,
 valor; alma
 splendid *a.* magnífico, esplén-
 dido, ilustre
 spontaneous *a.* espontáneo
 square *a.* cuadrado
 stage *s.* escenario
 stagger (to) *vn.* bambolear,
 vacilar, titubear
 stand (to) *vn.* pararse, tenerse
 derecho, estar de pie; *va.*
 sufrir, tolerar
 star *s.* estrella; stars and
 stripes estrellas y franjas,
 (*la bandera de los Estados*
Unidos de Norte América)
 start (to) *va. y vn.* comenzar,
 poner en movimiento; sobre-
 saltarse; to — up levantarse
 precipitadamente
 state *s.* estado, pompa; —
 room camarote
 station *s.* puesto, paradero,
 estación
 statue *s.* estatua
 stay (to) *vn.* quedarse
 steadily *adv.* sin variar
 steamboat *s.* buque de vapor
 steamer *s.* vapor
 step (to) *vn.* dar un paso; to
 — out avanzar
 stern *s.* (*mar.*) popa; — sheets
 cámara (*de un bote*)
 stick (to) *va.* clavar, pegar;
 to — by (*col.*) ser fiel a
 (*alguien*)
 still *adv.* aun, todavía
 stilted *a.* altisonante
 stockade *s.* empalizada, vallado
 stone *s.* piedra, piedra sepul-
 cral
 stop (to) *va.* detener, parar,
 suspender, paralizar
 story *s.* historia
 strand *s.* costa, playa, ribera
 stranded *a. y pp.* encallado;
 desamparado
 strange *a.* extraño, descono-
 cido
 straw *s.* paja
 stray *a.* extraviado, descarriado
 strict *a.* estricto, escrupuloso,
 riguroso
 strike (to) *va.* golpear, herir,
 pegar, dar contra; dar gol-
 pes, arriar el pabellón, ren-
 dirse
 string *s.* cordón, cordel; en-
 sarta; serie
 strong *a.* fuerte
 struck *pret. y pp. de to strike*
 struggle (to) *vn.* luchar, pug-
 nar; to — through esfor-
 zarse para terminar
 stubble *s.* rastrojo
 subject *s.* asunto, materia; *a.*
 sujeto, sometido
 submit (to) *vn.* someterse,
 resignarse

succeed (to) *vn.* tener éxito,
salir bien

successful *a.* afortunado, ven-
turoso

succession *s.* sucesión

successive *a.* sucesivo

successor *s.* sucesor

such *a.* tal, tales, semejante

sudden *a.* súbito, repentino;
all of a — de repente

sufferer *s.* sufridor

suggest (to) *va.* sugerir, indi-
car

summer *s.* verano, estío

sunk *pp. de to sink*

suppose (to) *va.* suponer

sure *a.* seguro, cierto, positivo

surgeon *s.* cirujano

surprise *s.* sorpresa, extrañeza

surrender (to) *va.* entregar,
rendir; *vn.* rendirse

surround (to) *va.* rodear, cir-
cundar

suspect (to) *va.* sospechar,
conjeturar

sustain (to) *va.* sostener,
apoyar

swagger *s.* fanfarria, bala-
dronada

swarm (to) *vn.* enjambrar,
bullir

swear (to) *vn.* jurar, prestar
juramento, blasfemar, echar
votos

swell (to) *va.* henchir, inflar;
vn. subir, elevarse, hincharse

swing (to) *va.* mecer, balan-
cear; lanzar

sword *s.* espada

swore *pret. de to swear*

sworn *pp. de to swear*

swung *pret. y pp. de to swing*

system *s.* sistema, régimen

T

table *s.* mesa

take (to) *va.* tomar, llevar,
hacer preso, capturar; to —
away quitar, sacar; to —
care tener cuidado; to —
charge tomar a su cargo;
to — down bajar; (*ant.*)
derribar, herir; to — off
quitarse; to — up llenar un
sitio, adoptar, aceptar

taken *pp. de to take*

talk *s.* conversación, habla,
discurso; (to) *vn.* conversar,
hablar

talkative *a.* locuaz, gárrulo

tame *a.* manso, insípido

tap (to) *va.* golpear ligera-
mente

taste *s.* gusto, afición, inclina-
ción

taught *pret. y pp. de to teach*

teach (to) *va.* enseñar

teeth *s.* dientes; *sing.* tooth

telegraph *s.* telégrafo

tell (to) *va.* decir, contar, na-
rrar; to — off mandar

tempt (to) *va.* tentar, poner a
prueba

terribly *adv.* terriblemente, ho-
rriblemente

territory *s.* territorio

Texan *s.* natural del estado de
Tejas

text *s.* texto, tema

than *conj.* que

thank (to) *va.* dar gracias,
agradecer

thanksgiving *s.* acción de gracias

that *a. y pron.* ese, esa, eso;
ése, ésa; aquel, aquella,
aquello; *conj.* que

- the** *art.* el, la, lo, los, las
thee *pron.* te, tí
their *pron.* de ellos, de ellas, su
them *pron.* ellos, ellas, los, las; —**selves** ellos mismos, sí mismos
then *adv.* entonces, después, pues
theory *s.* teoría
there *adv.* allí, allá; — **is**, — **are** hay
these *a. y pron.* estos, estas, éstos, éstas
they *pron.* ellos, ellas
thing *s.* cosa, objeto, asunto
think (to) *vn.* pensar, creer, discurrir
this *a. y pron.* este, esta, esto, éste, ésta
those *a. y pron.* esos, esas, ésos, ésas, aquellos, aquellas
though *conj.* aunque
thought *pret. y pp. de to think*
throat *s.* garganta, cuello, gola
throng *s.* muchedumbre, tropel de gente
through *prep.* por, a través de, por causa de
throw (to) *va.* echar, arrojar; to — **away** desechar
thus *adv.* así, de este modo
thy *pron.* tu, tus
till *conj.* hasta, hasta que
time *s.* vez, tiempo, época, período; **at that** — entonces, en aquella época
tired *a.* cansado
title *s.* título
to *prep.* a
to-day *adv.* hoy, actualmente
together *adv.* juntamente, a un mismo tiempo
told *pret. y pp. de to tell*
tone *s.* tono, sonido
tongue *s.* lengua
too *adv.* demasiado
took *pp. de to take*
touch (to) *va.* tocar; **to** — **a** port hacer escala; **to** — **his** hat cuadrarse, saludar
transaction *s.* negocio, gestión, asunto
transfer *s.* traslado
traps *s.* equipaje
travel *s.* viaje, jornada; (to) *vn.* viajar
traveler *s.* viajero
treason *s.* traición
treaty *s.* tratado, pacto, convenio
tree *s.* árbol; **cotton-wood** — álamo
tremendous *a.* tremendo
trial *s.* juicio, vista de una causa
trice (to) *va.* (*mar.*) izar, amarrar
true *a.* verdadero, fiel, leal
try (to) *va.* procesar, tratar de, probar, intentar, ensayar
tumble *s.* caída
turn *s.* turno; (to) *va.* volver, mudar, cambiar, dirigirse hacia; **to** — **pale** palidecer
turtle *s.* tortuga; — **soup** sopa de tortuga
tutor *s.* preceptor, tutor
tyrant *s.* tirano

U

- uncomplaining** *a.* sin quejarse
unconsciously *adv.* sin saberlo, inconscientemente
under *adv. y prep.* bajo, debajo de
understand (to) *va.* entender, comprender, darse cuenta

undertook *pret. de to undertake*
uniform *s. uniforme*

United States *s. Estados Unidos*

unknown *a. desconocido, desconocida*

unless *conj. a menos que, a no ser que*

unnecessarily *adv. sin necesidad*

unusually *adv. inusitadamente*

up *adv. arriba; en pie, o derecho; — to hasta*

urge (to) *va. y vn. impeler, incitar, animar, estimular*

us *pron. nos, nosotros*

use (to) *va. emplear, hacer uso de; used to say* decían, solían decir

V

vanish (to) *vn. desaparecer, desvanecerse*

various *a. varios, diversos*

very *adv. muy; a. idéntico, mismo*

vessel *s. barco, embarcación*

violate (to) *va. infringir, violar*

virgin *s. virgen*

virtually *adv. virtualmente*

visit *s. visita*

vote (to) *vn. votar*

voyage *s. viaje por mar, travesía; (to) vn. navegar, viajar*

W

wait (to) *va. y vn. esperar, aguardar*

walk (to) *vn. andar (a pie)*

wander (to) *vn. errar, vagar*

want (to) *va. querer, desear,*

anhelar, necesitar, carecer de, tener necesidad de

war *s. guerra*

warning *s. advertencia, admonición*

was *pret. de to be*

watch *s. reloj (de bolsillo); vigilia, servicio; (to) va. vigilar, observar*

water *s. agua; to send by —* enviar por mar

watering place *s. abrevadero, aguadero; balneario*

way *s. vía, camino; any —, de cualquier manera; by — of a fin de*

wealth *s. riqueza*

wear *va. llevar, vestir; gastar*

week *s. semana*

welcome *s. bienvenida*

well *adv. bien; conj. conque, pues bien*

went *pret. de to go; — on* continuó

west *s. oeste*

western *a. occidental, del oeste*

wet (to) *va. mojar, humedecer*

what *pron. que, cual, lo que*

wheel *s. rueda*

when *adv. cuando*

where *adv. donde*

wherefore *adv. por consiguiente, por lo que*

whether *conj. si, sea que*

which *pron. que, el cual, cual*

while *s. rato; va. to — away* disipar

whisper *s. susurro, murmullo; (to) va. y vn. cuchichear, orear*

white *a. blanco*

who *pron. que, quien, el que, la que, las que, los que*

whole *a. y s.* entero, todo, completo
wholly *adv.* enteramente
whom *pron.* a quien, a que, al cual
whose *pron.* cuyo, de quien
why *conj.* por qué
wild *a.* loco, silvestre, insensato
will *s.* deseo, voluntad *v. def.* *aux. reg.* querer, desear, anhelar, (*se usa como aux. en la formación del futuro*);
willing *a.* dispuesto, inclinado, pronto
windfall *s.* ganga, ganancia inesperada
wine *s.* vino
wing *s.* ala
winter *s.* invierno
wish *s.* deseo, anhelo; (to) *va.* querer, desear
with *prep.* con, de
within *prep. y adv.* dentro, adentro
without *prep.* sin, fuera de; *adv.* fuera, afuera
woman *s.* mujer
women *pl. de woman*
wonder (to) *vn.* preguntarse, desear saber, extrañarse, maravillarse de
wood *s.* madera, leña; bosque
word *s.* palabra

wore *pret. de to wear*
work *s.* trabajo; (to) *vn.* trabajar; to — up llevarse, subir con esfuerzo
world *s.* mundo
worse *a. comp. de bad*
worship *s.* culto, adoración; (to) *va.* adorar, venerar
worth *s.* mérito, valor; to be — while valer la pena de
would *pret. y subj. de will*
wounded *a.* herido
wretch *s.* infeliz, desdichado
write (to) *va.* escribir
written *pp. de to write*
wrong *a.* injusto, erróneo, inoportuno
wrote *pret. de to write*

Y

year *s.* año
yell *s.* grito, alarido
yesterday *adv.* ayer; — **morn-**ing ayer por la mañana
yet *adv.* todavía, aun
you *pron.* usted
young *a.* joven
youngster *s.* chico, mozalbete
your *pron.* su, de Ud.
youth *s.* joven; juventud

Z

Zulu *s.* zulú

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